

# 24 million hit by Bangladesh flood disaster

## Plea to West for aid after torrential rains ruin crops

By Paul Valley in London and Ahmed Fazi in Dhaka

More than 24 million people in Bangladesh - a fifth of the country's population - are either homeless or without food after the worst floods in the country's history, according to aid workers recently returned from the north-west province.

Two million of the region's bamboo and mud homes have been destroyed by waters, 5 ft or 6 ft deep in places, which lie over vast areas of the north-west and central southern regions.

Mr Andy Rutherford and Ms Helen Allison, of War on Want, returned from the most devastated regions on Wednesday. "We drove for hours and hours along roads which were lined with tens of thousands of people. Everyone has congregated along the higher roadsides. They were just living there without any shelter and often without any food. We didn't see any government relief being handed out at all," Ms Allison said yesterday.

"Some had managed to rescue small stocks of food from their flooded homes but others had nothing. Those who could have brought their livestock and hens with them. Cattle were tethered by the edge of the road."

In Dhaka yesterday the Government's Central Flood Relief Centre said that the floods, set off by heavy rains and torrents in the foothills of the Himalayas in the north, now affected more than 24 million people. Two million homes had been destroyed and crops on about 4.3 million acres had been devastated.

At least 671 people are officially listed as dead and 105 others missing in the floods which swept across 50 districts, a government spokesman said. The hardest hit was the northern region, where 350 people have died, including 27 drowned when a ferry carrying passengers and livestock overturned.

The worst flood to hit Bangladesh since 1974, when about 100,000 people died, has slowly crept up the past few days, floods have also occurred in the eastern province of Chittagong, and flash floods are expected in the north-east region around Sylhet in the next fortnight.

The floods have caused concern to aid agencies in the West for some weeks. But most of the news from the largely inaccessible regions reached Dhaka only in confused reports. The War on Want officials are the first aid workers to have travelled extensively through the Ranpur, Bogra, Nator and Manikjanga regions.

According to them, five million acres of cropland are under water and 1.5 million tons of food have been lost. Most of the homeless have also lost their means of livelihood. They estimate that 21 million people are without shelter, food or work.

"The vast majority are landless labourers. With no land to work, they will receive no wages to buy food. The poor who do have a little land will be forced to sell it for food," said Mr Rutherford.

The coming days are when the rice seedlings should have been transplanted in the main planting of the country's staple food. In many areas the floods will wipe out the harvest for the coming year. They will also deprive the labourers of the period of work in which they earned maximum wages.

The prospect of famine now menaces the people of Bangladesh. Famine often follows floods, as it did in 1974 when several hundred thousand people died after floods less serious than those occurring this year.

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## Fight to reverse decision on space

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

A final attempt is being mounted in Whitehall to save the future space plan for Britain, which the Government rejected in July.

It comes from the management board of the British National Space Centre, which includes senior Civil Servants from the Ministry of Defence, Department of Trade and Industry and the Foreign Office.

They are seeking a meeting with Sir Francis Tombs, the head of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new Advisory Committee on Science and Technology (Acost).

They agreed their campaign yesterday at the last full board meeting under Mr Roy Gibson, who resigned as director general of the centre when his plan to treble its £100 million a year budget was discarded.

The board confirmed support for the Gibson plan, in which the expansion of space research in Britain concentrates mainly on collaboration through the European Space Agency. Most of the extra money would go to three new projects: Columbus, Hermes and Ariane.

The scientific members of the national space centre, representing the major teams in universities and the Meteorological Office, upheld the view that it would be impossible to sustain effective space research without an increase.

Their argument will be put to Sir Francis before Acost meets next month to review the space plan. However, that review comes close to a meeting of ministers of the European Space Agency, in November, when decisions are needed on the collaborative schemes.



Daley Thompson, the defending champion, is in danger of losing his decathlon title in Rome at the world athletics championships today. After winning the 100 metres (above) yesterday, his challenge faded and after four events he was in fifth place with 3,483 points. Reports, pages 32 and 34.

## Willis heads off no-strike deal confrontation

By Roland Rudd

Mr Norman Willis, General Secretary of the TUC, stepped into the internal affairs of the trade union movement yesterday to head off a split over single union no-strike agreements.

Britain's largest trade union, the Transport and General Workers, had tabled a motion at the TUC conference in Blackpool, for the first day of debate next Monday, calling on the congress to establish a special review body to prevent the use of no-strike clauses, which are particularly favoured by the electricians union.

Although the motion was expected to be carried, Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the TGWU, was forced to back down yesterday after Mr Willis put forward a plan to head off confrontation.

Under Mr Willis's plan, all eight motions on trade union organization, including Mr Todd's, will be proposed and seconded without debate. Mr Willis will then speak in favour of his plan, endorsed by the general council, calling for a review to look into all the proposals contained in the different motions to establish a new way forward for the TUC at next year's conference.

If his plan, outlined in a two-page statement yesterday, is carried - which it almost certainly will be - the eight motions will then fall and the

controversy will be deferred for at least a year.

Last night Mr Hammond said the threat to ballot his union on pulling out of the TUC had now receded.

"This is a bid to stifle democratic debate; a bid to paper over the cracks."

The far reaching Willis plan had the significant backing of Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, who had threatened to ballot his members if the TUC tried to prevent his union from signing binding pendulum arbitration deals, which amount to no-strike clauses.

Mr Todd, who had made clear that he would never sign any agreement that removed the rights of his members to withdraw their labour, was anxious to insert a "goodwill" clause in the TUC statement which tied the electricians to an agreement preventing unions from signing no-strike deals while the review body was in process.

But Mr Willis said the General Council had decided not to bind the EETPU to any such agreement, although he hoped that unions "would make efforts not to knock the process."

However Mr Hammond told his colleagues not to pre-judge his position since they

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## The Army takes over in Burundi

From Alistair Matheson Nairobi

In an apparently bloodless coup in the tiny East African state of Burundi, President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza was yesterday deposed by the Army while attending a summit in French-speaking leaders in Canada.

He was replaced by a Military Committee for National Redemption, headed by a little-known major, Pierre Buyoya, a member of the 70-strong central committee of the ruling Uprona party. Major Buyoya is believed to be a member of the Tutsi tribe which has dominated the Burundi Army since independence in 1962.

## THE TIMES Degree course vacancies

There are no degree vacancies published today. The Degree Course Vacancies Service will resume on Tuesday.

## IN PART 2 Take Courage

The 5,000 Courage pubs are to be floated on the stock market in November with a likely price tag of more than £1 billion. Page 21

## Willis quits

Bob Willis, the former England captain and fast bowler, has resigned as chairman of Warwickshire's cricket sub-committee after only seven weeks in the job. Page 34

## Portfolio

● There is £4,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio Gold competition. Yesterday a reader from north London won £12,000 because there had been no winners on the previous two days. Details, page 3. ● Portfolio list, page 25.

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## Harsher sentence threat to Hayward

From Richard Evans, Stockholm

Captain Simon Hayward, the Life Guards officer jailed for five years by a Swedish court for drugs smuggling, faces a severe risk of having his sentence increased when his appeal is heard later this month, it was revealed last night.

Mr Ulf Forsberg, the Uppsala public prosecutor, who successfully conducted the original court case against the 32-year-old officer last month, disclosed to *The Times* that he has asked the appeal court to impose a tougher penalty.

"I think he could get some years more - certainly one or two. I want a stronger verdict," Mr Forsberg said.

The appeal case, originally scheduled to begin next Wednesday, has now been put back to September 23 while the prosecution, and defence teams in Sweden and London, carry out new inquiries in an attempt to strengthen their arguments.

Captain Hayward, who has maintained his innocence ever since being arrested by Swedish police in March, remains held in solitary confinement and is only allowed to see his Swedish defence lawyer or British Embassy officials. Requests by *The Times* to see him this week were rejected by Mr Forsberg who had turned down similar applications from Captain Hayward's relatives.

From Charles Bremner New York

An American airline chalked up a new record in the country's summer of flying woes on Wednesday, when the pilot of a small airliner fell out of his plane and dangled from the doorway for 10 minutes of flight.

Captain Henry Dempsey was flying his propeller-driven Eastern Airlines Beechcraft 99 from the New England town of Lewiston to Boston when he and the co-pilot heard rattling at the back of the plane. None of the passenger seats were occupied at the time.

With the co-pilot at the controls, captain Dempsey, aged 45, went back to try to close the aircraft's door and was sucked out into the slipstream,

## Car find offers vital clue to IRA plot, say police

By Craig Seton

A battered Datsun car linked to a possible IRA plot to kill Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, was bought for cash at a London auction and the change of ownership was not registered, Wiltshire police disclosed yesterday.

The car was sold by its previous owner in Bethnal Green, east London, through an evening sale on July 2 by the Whitechapel Car Auction company near by.

The car was bought for £350 and the vehicle then disappeared for nearly two months before its discovery by police this week.

Last night, as the car was being checked at the Wiltshire police headquarters at Devizes for traces of fingerprints, arms or explosives a spokesman for the auction company said the police had taken away all the documents from the sale.

The new owner failed to register the Datsun, registration number FHE 80V. Although police have the name given by the person who bought it at the crowded auction, they believe that it may be false.

The rusty and dented vehicle was found late on Wednesday night 25 miles from Mr King's Wiltshire home and only 1.5 miles from a campsite used by three Irish suspects.

They were arrested on Sunday close to Mr King's home at Ford, near Chippenham, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Last night police applied to the Home Office for permission to hold the three suspects for questioning until Sunday.

The manner of the car's purchase has added to the police belief that they may have foiled possible plans of an IRA reconnaissance team sent to investigate security at Mr King's house in preparation for an assassination attempt.

Two of the three people being held, a man and a woman, were picked up on Mr King's land in Wiltshire "in suspicious circumstances".

Hours later, another man was arrested at the Wootkey Hole campsite at Cheddar Gorge, 1.5 miles from Wells, where the Datsun car was found parked in a back street.

## Action may hit coastguards

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Coastguard stations could be the first to suffer from the industrial action being taken by Britain's air traffic engineers.

A union official said: "We provide exactly the same service for them, in looking after their radars and radios, as for the aviation industry. Already there is an indication that in some outlying areas there is only emergency cover."

One sanction being taken by the 1,030 engineers, who look after hundreds of radios and radars throughout the country, is to refuse to drive to any incident. When a coastguard station has a fault, staff telephone for assistance and usually an engineer drives out.

There was little evidence of any immediate affect of the action which began in many areas on Wednesday night. 36 hours before the official start of the campaign to force the Civil Aviation Authority to improve pay and conditions.

Meanwhile airlines were gearing themselves for chaos at the weekend which could take days to clear following the collapse of talks in Spain to settle the air traffic control strike planned at Barcelona.

Long delays are inevitable for thousands of tourists returning from Spain. They are largely the same families who suffered when the Spanish controllers struck two weeks ago.

## New US convoy braves the Gulf

From Robert Fisk, Dubai

Six American warships were last night escorting yet another convoy of three US-flagged Kuwaiti merchantmen down the coast of Saudi Arabia after a fifth day of Iranian hit-and-run raids on vessels in the Gulf.

The latest victims were the 180,200-tonne Japanese-registered tanker Nishin Maru, and the 17,172-tonne Italian cargo vessel Jolly Rubina, both assaulted so suddenly by Iranian gunfire before dawn that their crews had no idea they were under attack until the first rocket-propelled grenades exploded.

Two crewmen on the Jolly Rubina were slightly wounded. The Iranian Revolutionary Guards chose their other target in error. The Nishin Maru had been partially loaded with Iranian crude oil at Sirri Island and was thus carrying the very cargo on which Iran depends for funds to continue its war with Iraq.

During the afternoon, the Iraqis reported that they had attacked another "large naval target" on the Iranian side of the Gulf, although there was no independent confirmation.

The US convoy, which was expected to reach the sea lane north of Bahrain around dawn today, comprises the liquid gas carriers Gas Queen and Gas Princess, and the supertanker Townsend, and is the third outbound convoy the Americans have escorted from Kuwait. It is also the most heavily defended, supplemented as it will be in the southern end of the Gulf by the presence of the helicopter-carrier Guadalcanal. The Iraqis are still showing no signs of wishing to engage the US Navy or attack their charges.

Although five Iranian tankers and a supply ship have been hit, Iranian oil exports scarcely appear to have fallen. The Iraqis still have at least seven tankers operating between Kharg Island in the northern Gulf, which is under daily bombardment by Iraqi jets, and their offshore loading terminal at Larak Island.

UN chief's visit, page 7

## A Startling Memory Feat That You Can Do

How I learned the secret in one evening. It has helped me every day.

When my old friend Richard Faulkner invited me to a dinner party at his house, I little thought it would be the direct means of doubling my salary in less than two years.

Towards the end of the evening things began to drag a bit as they often do at parties. Finally someone suggested the old idea of having everyone do a 'party-piece'.

When it came to Peter Brown's turn, he said he had a simple 'trick' which he hoped we would like. First he asked to be blind-folded. Then he asked someone to shuffle a deck of cards and call them out in order. Still blind-folded he instantly named the cards in their order backwards and forwards without making a single mistake.

You may well imagine our amazement at Peter's remarkable memory feat!

On the way home that evening I asked Peter Brown how it was done. He said there was really nothing to it - simply a memory feat. Anyone could develop a good memory, he said, by following a few simple rules. And then he told me exactly how to do it.

What Peter said I took to heart. In one evening I made remarkable strides towards improving my memory. In just a few days I learned to do exactly what he had done.

The most gratifying thing about the improvement of my memory was the remarkable way it helped me in business and in my social life. I discovered that my memory training had literally put a razor edge on my mind. My thinking had become clearer, quicker, keener.

Then I noticed a marked improvement in my writing and conversational powers. What's more my salary has increased dramatically.

These are only a few of the hundreds of ways I have profited by my trained memory. No longer do I suffer the frustration of meeting people I know and not being able to recall their names. The moment I see someone I have met before a name leaps into my mind. Now I find it easy to recall everything I read I can now master a subject in considerably less time than before. Price lists, reports, questions, data of all kinds, I can recall in detail almost at will. I rarely make a mistake.

What Peter told me that evening was this: "Send for details of Dr. Furst's Memory Course." I did. That was my first step in learning to do all the remarkable things I have told you about. In fact, I was so impressed that I got permission to publish Dr. Furst's Course myself.

My advice to you now is don't wait another minute. Full details of Dr. Furst's remarkable Course are available free on request. Post the coupon today.

BOB HEAP

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We, the publishers, have printed full details of Dr. Furst's unique memory-training method in a free book entitled "Adventures in Memory". For your free copy simply post the coupon on page 2 (no stamp needed), or write to: Mind Development Programme, Dept. TSM61, FREEPOST, Manchester M3 8BA.



## NEWS SUMMARY

## August car sales set new record

Sales of new cars in Britain last month were a record at more than 400,000, according to motor industry figures to be published tomorrow.

The August boom confirms the industry's prediction that sales for the year will exceed 1.9 million. The August boom, fuelled by the introduction of the E number plate prefix letter, has also been achieved without excessive discounting and, thanks to the weakness of the pound, without a surge in imports. Foreign cars slipped from a 56 per cent share a year ago to 50 per cent this year.

Meanwhile a telephone "hotline" for motorists seeking information about safety recalls by car makers has been set up. Owners can telephone 01-235 7000 during office hours.

● Vauxhall's Merseyside car workers have beaten their production target for the first time in 25 years. It is claimed that the Ellesmere Port plant is the only factory to beat its output target this year among General Motors' European plants. Others are in Belgium, West Germany and Spain.

## Keepers rescued

Three lighthouse keepers were rescued by RAF helicopter yesterday when fire swept through Bell Rock Lighthouse, 12 miles off Arbroath, Angus.

The fire started in an upper room and swept downwards. The top three floors were badly damaged. The Arbroath lifeboat was launched in heavy seas but its services were not required.

The lighthouse, built 150 years ago, is being converted to automatic operation.

## Whose is Sharrood?

A High Court judge yesterday ordered a speedy trial of an action to decide the ownership of the station Sharrood.

Mr Clifton Vincent claims he bought the horse from its owners, Darley Stud Management of Newmarket, and wants to send it to Australia.

Darley say there was no such agreement and they were entitled to sell to Highclere Stud of Newbury — which they have now done. Sharrood is racing in the US.

## UDR man accused

A former colour sergeant in the Ulster Defence Regiment was charged yesterday with stealing 18 weapons from an Army barracks in Hollywood, Co Down. John Fletcher, aged 40, who resigned from the UDR three days ago, appeared in court in Belfast after being extradited from the Irish Republic. Mr Fletcher, from Finaghy in South Belfast, was remanded in custody until September 25.

## Opera's pay deal

The orchestra at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, last night accepted a 4 per cent pay rise, leaving only the chorus in dispute with management.

The decision raised hopes that the season may open on time with Wagner's *Tannhäuser* on September 12.

A spokesman for the Royal Opera House expressed sympathy for chorus members who, with two or more years' experience, earn a basic £176 a week. But he gave no indication that their 4 per cent offer would be increased.

## The Star merged

Forty eight hours after losing their editor in the backwash of the Monica Coughlan/Jeffrey Archer court case, journalists on *The Star* learned yesterday that their newspaper is to be merged with the *Sunday Sport*.

There had been rumours of a deal involving the sex and scandal weekly, but the announcement (after two weeks of secret negotiations) that Express Newspapers, owners of *The Star*, were selling a 60 per cent stake to Mr David Sullivan, *Sunday Sport* proprietor, surprised some.

## Bullion coin launch

The Britannia, the 22-carat British gold bullion coin will be launched on October 13, and will be available to the public the next day. It will be minted in four sizes, 1 oz, 1/2 oz, 1/4 oz and 1/10 oz.

The Royal Mint has also announced the appointment of primary distributors in Britain and in five main international markets. The UK primary distributors will be N M Rothschild, Sharps Pixley, Mocatta & Goldsmid and Samuel Montagu.

## Cornwall's curves defeat new train

The curves on the railway lines in Devon and Cornwall have finally defeated some of British Rail's most modern trains (Our Transport Correspondent writes).

Within two years of being brought into service there, the trains are being banished to areas where the countryside is gentler.

The two-carriage lightweight trains, known as skippers in Devon and Cornwall and as pacers in the North, are mounted on a bus-style chassis and were designed to

replace the ageing diesels and cut running costs on provincial lines.

The last of the 160 pacers ordered by BR at a cost of about £50 million were delivered this summer.

But they have suffered many technical problems, particularly regarding their gear-boxes, and yesterday British Rail finally admitted defeat regarding the use of such trains in the south-west.

British Rail said the four-wheel design was not suitable for severe curves.

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Heysel stadium trial  
No demand to extradite Italian fans

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Belgium made clear yesterday it would demand the extradition of any Italian football supporters to face charges with the 26 Liverpool fans due to be sent to Brussels in the next few days. Italy does not extradite its own nationals to face trial in other countries.

British MPs and a defence lawyer yesterday demanded that Italian supporters found to have been involved in the Heysel stadium disaster must be brought to trial.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, has agreed to the extradition of the 26 Liverpool fans to face manslaughter charges.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that the United Kingdom was the only country in western Europe which accepted the extradition of its own nationals.

But it said the laws of other countries made it easier for them to try at home people who allegedly committed offences abroad.

The Britons were picked out from police video recordings of scenes at the European Cup final at the Heysel stadium in May 1985 which led to 39 deaths and hundreds of injuries. Italians were also picked out from the same police video recordings taken before the match between Liverpool and Juventus, Turin.

Three Italians, including a Turin supporter, Umberto Salusoglia, who ran on to the Heysel pitch with a starting pistol, have been tried and sentenced in their absence by the Belgian courts for violence and public order offences.

Mr Paul Rooney, defence lawyer for four of the Liver-

pool supporters, said he was concerned that the blame for the disaster when a wall collapsed before the match would be "heaped" on the British supporters.

He said on TV-am that it was clear Belgian and Italian nationals were involved.

Mr Robert Wareing, Labour MP for Liverpool West Derby, speaking on BBC television, said: "Any of us who watched the football match that night and the horror of that scene, will have seen Italian fascist flags, big banners saying Liverpool fans are animals which were premeditated provocation."

If convicted, the British supporters could receive draconian sentences. They may be charged with four offences, including manslaughter of the 39 Heysel

stadium victims - which carries a maximum penalty of 10 to 15 years forced labour. But lawyers say the labour would not be heavy.

The four charges against the Britons are:

- Manslaughter with malice aforethought.
- Assault occasioning actual bodily harm, malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
- Assault and battery with malice aforethought, leading to disease or disablement.
- Assault and battery with malice aforethought.

However, M Jean Gol, the Belgian justice minister, made it clear that if convicted the prisoners would almost certainly serve their sentences in Britain.

Mr Gol disclosed that 15

leading Belgian lawyers have volunteered to defend the 26 Liverpool supporters in an attempt to allay British fears that the Belgian legal aid system provides only young and inexperienced lawyers.

● Section B, first floor, at the Central Prison in Louvain, a university town 20 miles from Brussels, awaits the 26 Liverpool fans.

Fourteen specially-prepared cells have been set aside in the remand block of the imposing, grey prison building just a few yards from Louvain's main shopping street.

They will live the life of any other remand prisoner with minor adjustments to cope with the numbers involved.

The will be entitled to two walks each day in the prison grounds, visits to the prison



M Jean Gol: No pressure on Italians

library and regular television until 8.15pm.

Visiting arrangements allow for a maximum of three relatives — parents, grandparents, brothers, sister, wives or girlfriends — a daily visit of up to two hours.

## How white collar workers will unite

By Roland Rudd

More than 100 unions and staff associations have been asked to join a proposed merger to create the largest white collar union in the world.

The move was announced yesterday by Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) and Mr Ken Gill, general secretary of the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Staffs (Tass).

They say the merger will bring together 700,000 trade unionists in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic.

Mr Jenkins hoped the new union for manufacturing, science and finance would have a million members by the time he retired on May 2, 1991.

According to the general secretaries their 1987 subscription income will be more than £18 million.

Mr Gill said: "We will have an asset base in excess of £40 million, which will enable us to maintain and further develop our research facilities, health and safety, legal support and education."

The general secretaries say it will be strong enough to maintain "the most extensive and influential lobby machinery in both Houses of Parliament in the UK, in the Irish Republic, European Parliament and within European institutions".

However, it is likely that a number of unions will not want to join. Another general secretary has said that Tass will prevail because those who run that union do not want to give up their power.

None the less, more than 30 independent unions have implemented mergers with both ASTMS and Tass.





# Children 'woken at midnight for sex abuse examination'

By Peter Davenport

Two consultant paediatricians at the centre of the Cleveland child abuse controversy examined young children during a ward round that they began after midnight, the inquiry into the affair was told yesterday.

Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt spent five hours examining three girls and a boy, aged between eight months and four years, at Middlesbrough General Hospital.

The details emerged yesterday as nurses at the hospital told of confusion, disruption and concern caused by the increasing numbers of children being admitted earlier this year on suspicion of having been sexually and physically abused.

Mrs June Drummond, a staff nurse, said she had had several conversations with the two consultants and had told them of her concern at the number of cases being admitted, but they assured her their findings were based on sound clinical techniques.

She said that, on the night of June 13, the two doctors had arrived at midnight to begin a ward round during which they examined three young girls and a boy who had been sleeping, and had to be dissuaded by a nurse from examining a fifth child.

The children had all been admitted earlier for a variety of medical complaints, including an ear infection, vomiting and a failure to thrive.

After the examinations, which involved an inspection of the vagina and anus, the doctors said they had found signs of consistent sexual

abuse in the girls but not in the boys.

Mr Robert Nelson, QC, for the doctors, told the inquiry that they had had specific reason in each case to examine the children. They were not merely looking to find more cases of abuse.

Mrs Drummond agreed she had used the word "elated" in a statement describing the reaction of the two doctors upon finding signs of sexual abuse.

Yesterday, she said she meant that they had seemed glad to have found out what may have been causing the children's condition and that now they and their families could be helped.

Five nurses from Middlesbrough General Hospital gave evidence before the inquiry, which is being headed by Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss.

All of them told of increasing confusion and disruption especially on Ward 9, a unit meant for acute cases but which, at the height of the crisis, was used as a place of safety for up to 25 children alleged to have suffered sexual abuse.

The children were housed in the ward because all the council establishments and foster homes were full.

The nurses yesterday complained of a lack of information about the cases they were having to handle, increased pressure of work, and disruption caused by having children alongside sick youngsters, and, at a time when they were under the legal position, having to face angry and aggressive parents demanding access to their children.

Miss Debbie Cunliffe, the staff nurse in charge of Ward 9, said that there was so much chaos and disruption caused by the children that teachers at a play group in the hospital refused to teach. Domestic assistants said it was not their job to keep tidying up after the youngsters.

Miss Cunliffe said there was a huge increase in the number of children being diagnosed as victims of sexual abuse in May and June and that nurses felt they were being denied adequate information.

She told of two occasions on which six children had to be moved to other wards to make room for more cases of alleged sexual abuse, causing distress and upset with each of the young patients and their parents.

One was a young boy, a diabetic whose move to another part of the hospital had such an adverse effect on him that he refused to take his medicine.

The other was a child in traction who had to be wheeled across the hospital grounds much to the distress of his parents.

So much confusion existed that, at one time, after an examination of three children from a council home, nursing staff made preparations to receive all 15 other residents in the mistaken belief that they too were about to be examined.

Other nurses spoke of the demands of coping with the crisis that placed strains on the hospital and led to an increase in pressure on staff.

The inquiry continues today.

# An everyday radio story of yuppie folk



Introducing the twice-weekly yuppie Citizens of Radio 4. From left to right: Beverly Hills, who plays Julia Brennan, Russell Boulter (Michael Brennan), Kate Duchene (Alexandra Parker) with William, her baby (Emma Street), James MacPherson (Hugh Hamilton), and Seeta Indrani (Anita Sharma).

By Lynda Mardia

Citizens, an everyday story of young upwardly mobile urban folk, was unveiled yesterday as BBC Radio 4's first new drama serial for 36 years.

It is intended to make the fictional Limerick Road, Ditcham Heath, London SW21, as much a part of Britain's consciousness as Armbridge, home of the station's only other audio-serial, *The Archers*.

*Citizens*, twice-weekly with an omnibus edition on Saturdays, will be rather less cosy than the country chronicles and could be as controversial as BBC Television's *EastEnders*.

Starting on October 27, it

will tell of five young people from different parts of the country who meet at college and come to share the London house, which has an unmarried mother as landlady.

The serial, which features unknown actors, is produced and directed by Marilyn Imlie and Anthony Quinn, who spent six months researching locations and creating characters.

The landlady, Alexandra Parker, is an English graduate and mother of William, aged three. She works at an arts centre and is good-hearted, but disorganised. Anita Sharma, qualified as a doctor, and now a senior house officer at a London hospital, is involved with a pharmacist

called Jatinder. She is said to be gentle yet strong-willed.

Twins Julia and Michael Brennan come from an Irish Catholic family. Beginning to go their separate ways, Julia is a graduate management trainee at a department store, and Mike, who abandoned a philosophy course, is unemployed, and looking for a direction.

Two former Sotheby's directors have announced plans for an auction house designed for the "yuppie" market, and based in Islington, north London (Our Sale Room Correspondent writes). The house will specialize in ceramics and furniture in the £50 to £100 range.

# Portfolio Gold Bathroom celebration

Mr Michael Gillings, a chartered surveyor, plans to put the £12,000 he won in yesterday's Portfolio Gold competition towards home improvements.

Mr Gillings, aged 37, of Oak Tree Drive, Totteridge, north London, is to receive three times the usual £4,000 daily prize because there were no winners on Tuesday and Wednesday.

He said: "I'm delighted and surprised because the most I have ever won before was a bottle of scotch in a local raffle. My wife and I are

thinking of having our bathroom moved around, so I am very pleased."

Mr Gillings, a reader of *The Times* since he took advantage in 1968 of the half-price copies offered to students, has played the competition since it started in 1984.

Readers wishing to play the Portfolio Gold competition can obtain a card by sending a stamped, addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

# Doctors give Aids babies longer life

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Babies born with Aids are given a new treatment which has produced remarkable improvements in their health, a medical conference in London was told yesterday.

The children receive injections of antibodies specially produced from blood donations which help to keep some of the symptoms at bay. Although not a cure, the treatment is seen as an important life-prolonging therapy.

Specialists in Edinburgh who have developed the technique believe it may also prevent progress towards Aids in infants who are infected but who have not yet developed illness. The babies being treated are among about 40 born in Scotland to drug-abusing mothers.

Six children aged between 18 months to four years have received injections of immunoglobulin derived from donated blood and containing antibodies against a range of common infections. They protect the children

against Aids-related conditions by boosting their immune systems.

The results of the work were presented to international specialists at the Hospital Infection Society conference by Dr Peng Lee Yap, of the Edinburgh Blood Transfusion Service.

He and Dr Jacqueline Mookan, an Edinburgh paediatrician, have been following the progress of the children since the treatment began 18 months ago.

He said: "We have seen dramatic improvements in some of the children. They suffer from chronic weight loss, diarrhoea and respiratory conditions. They are very small, thin and sickly."

"But we have seen them gain weight and they are in generally better health."

The technique has been tried in New York, California and in Switzerland where one child with Aids has survived for about five years as a result, he said.

# Call to screen women in high-risk regions

All pregnant women should be offered Aids tests if they live in areas with a high incidence of the disease, some leading specialists believe.

Revised guidelines to be produced by the Hospital Infection Society are likely to recommend that such tests should be introduced as routine at ante-natal clinics in such areas.

Women would need to give their consent before the blood test was taken. If the result was positive, an expectant mother would receive advice which would include the possibility of an abortion.

The likely move by the society would conflict with Department of Health and Social Security guidelines and recommendations by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

The tests are already being carried out at St Stephen's Hospital in Fulham, west London. Between February this year when they began and June only one woman out of 240 tested was found to have traces of Aids infection.

She declined an abortion but accepted advice against having more children.

# Model was duped by a rapist

A theology student who advertised her services as an artists' model to earn extra money took "every precaution" to guard against pervers.

She rejected all requests for a nude model, yet the fair-haired girl of 21, still fell into the clutches of a "terrifying" sex attacker, Miss Susan Edwards, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

An offer of work arrived by letter, supposedly signed by a woman called Rhona, asking the student to pose for female artists as a Roman slave girl.

When she arrived at the house in Mosses Road, Penge, south-east London, she was grabbed by the neck, bundled into a bed-sitting room and raped twice.

The student was held captive for three "terrifying" hours by Roy Almond. Almond, unemployed, pleaded guilty to rape and false imprisonment. Mr Justice Owen remanded him in custody for three weeks for psychiatric reports.

# Princess died 'after father rejected her'

A Kuwait princess died from an overdose of sleeping tablets after her father rejected her, it is thought because he disapproved of her marriage to an Arab who already had a wife.

Fajal Salem Nasser al Sabah, aged 25, was found dead on June 24, an inquest in Hammersmith, west London, was told yesterday.

The princess was the daughter of Sheikh Salem, governor of Kuwait. The inquest was adjourned until September 10.

# Heart man's rhythm of life

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Terence Jeeves was playing snooker the first time his heart switched from its normal beat to an uncontrolled and life-threatening palpitation known as a cardiac arrhythmia. He had a second attack 18 months later.

Although the odds were stacked against him, he survived again. And now he is confident about the future. He has become the first National Health Service patient to be fitted with a form of super pacemaker which allows him to follow his normal lifestyle.

Mr Jeeves, who is aged 28 and lives in Brighton, was implanted with a new device that monitors the regularity of his heart beat every second of the day. If it should falter again, it will automatically receive a 600v shock to restore normal working.

He is one of six Britons dependent on the super pacemaker known as an implanted defibrillator. It incorporates a microcomputer that monitors

the heart and a miniature electronic circuit which delivers the shock to tiny electrodes attached permanently to the heart. It costs £9,000.

The implantable defibrillator, the size of a cigarette packet, was inserted into Mr Jeeves's abdomen in July last year by Professor John Camm, at St George's Hospital, Tooting, south-west London.

It was the latest version of the device pioneered by Dr Michel Mirowski. The new device, Dr Mirowski says, has reduced the chances of dying from an arrhythmic attack from 40 per cent to 2 per cent in trials in the United States involving 1,500 people.

There are about 20 possible causes of the heart flurging into the chaotic pattern of beating that is responsible for about 100,000 cases of sudden death a year in Britain.

According to experts at a conference called this week by the British Heart Foundation

on the management of cardiac arrhythmias, more than 50,000 of those lives could be saved by exploiting advances that have been made in screening for people at high risk and in treatment.

The implantable defibrillator, which mimics in miniature what an instrument the size of a television set does for reviving hearts in hospital emergency department, is suitable for only a proportion of people diagnosed as at risk.

Mr Jeeves says he has to return periodically to the outpatient's department for the batteries of the device to be recharged. It is done by placing an electromagnetic coil on the skin covering the defibrillator.

Although there are only six patients with implanted defibrillators in Britain, there are many more in whom heart specialists have placed electrodes and leads to which defibrillators could be attached.

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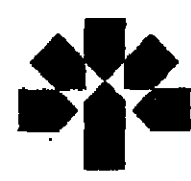
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## 'I pity the killers' says pregnant wife of carnival victim

The pregnant widow of a man murdered at the Notting Hill Carnival yesterday described how her husband died trying to earn "a few extra bob" for their expected baby.

Mrs Patricia Galvin, who is expecting a second child in January, wept as she told a press conference at Scotland Yard: "Michael Galvin was the man I loved and he meant everything."

Referring to the gang of 10 now being sought by police for the killing, she said: "I feel very sorry for them."

"It's a very heavy cross to bear. I pity them."

She last spoke to Mr Galvin at about 1.30pm on Sunday. "That was just before he set up his stall. He was trying to make an extra couple of bob."

Her husband, an electrician aged 23, was stabbed in the chest after a wrangle about cola he was selling.

Mrs Galvin, aged 27, said: "I went to the hospital and I was told by a doctor he had died. I felt numb. I was amazed."

She wept and hugged her husband's brother, Mr Peter

Galvin, as she related her feelings.

Mrs Galvin, of Casterbridge House, Ledbury Road, from the Notting Hill, west London, only a few yards from where her husband was murdered, said: "It's going to be hard facing the baby on my own but we will get by."

Her first child, Valerie, will be two in January.

An inquest into the death was opened and adjourned until September 30 at Westminster yesterday.

The family was told the body could be released for burial.

After the two-minute hearing Mr Galvin's father said: "I don't know why he was killed or why something like this had to happen."

Comforted by his sister, Mr Augustine Galvin, said: "I can't even talk about it."

"My daughter-in-law is still under sedation and we're terrified she might lose the baby."

Dr Richard Shepherd, who carried out the post-mortem examination, gave the cause of death as haemorrhaging due to a stab wound to the chest.

The dead man's brother, Mr Peter Galvin, who was also manning the stall, said at the press conference: "I think the murder of Michael Galvin should be solved before any decision is taken about the future of the carnival."

He added that he felt sorry for the murderer and his accomplices but said: "God will deal with them". Mr Michael Galvin died at the height of the carnival on

Sunday when a group of about 10 youths and men approached his stall.

One of the gang stole a can of soft drink and stabbed their victim once through the chest and heart as he tried to retrieve it.

Mr Galvin's friend and business partner, Mr Kevin Brown, said a fund would be launched to help the family.

"We appeal for anyone in the area who saw anything to come forward. This whole thing is unbelievable, such a senseless killing over nothing at all."

Of the murderer he said: "He's a cold-blooded killer with no regard for human life. I don't see how anyone can let a man like that walk the streets."

As Mrs Galvin left in tears comforted by her relatives, Det Insp Arwyn Hughes said police were looking for a dark tan stetson leather hat which Mr Galvin was wearing when he was stabbed.

The hat, which had a napkin tied around the top with the words "cold beer and soft drinks" written in silver ink, had gone missing, he said.

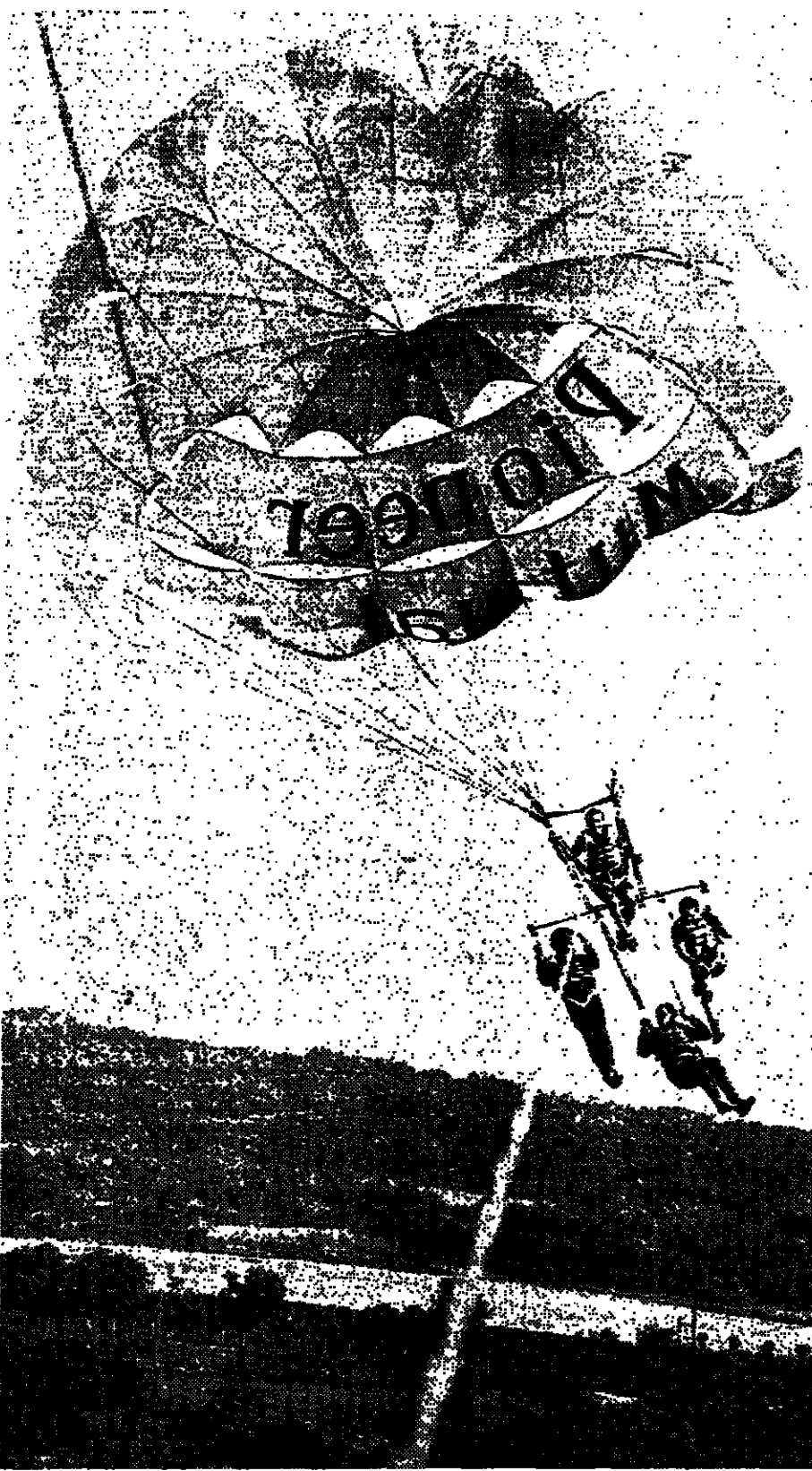
A gang member may have stolen it, or it may have been picked up by a passer-by.

Police had received a number of video recordings after their appeal to the public for films and photographs.

"We're putting together a picture of the group. Some of the people must be getting worried and frightened."

Anyone with information is asked to ring Kensington police station on 01-930 1145 or call in at their local station.

## Giant of the Channel



Four men from Burford, Oxfordshire, practising at Cuxton, Kent, for an attempt to para-sail the Channel. John Yeatman, Steven King, David Cohen and Colin Boyle are using a 39 ft canopy. (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

## Schools turning to parents for chairs, books and videos

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Schools in Wales are increasingly run down and short of books and even chairs while some parents are contributing up to five times the local authority allowance to pay for equipment, schools inspectors have found.

Some parents are paying three times as much to support their school now as they did five years ago.

In their annual report on the Welsh education services, the inspectors found that authorities were delaying building repairs that were needed for safety reasons and that "the poor upkeep of many schools communicates to pupils an indifference to environmental standards".

In a few schools which have been given a facelift, "this has brought about a noticeable change in the conduct and attitude of pupils, particularly in their respect for property", the inspectors said.

Responding to the report, Mr Wyn Roberts, Minister of State for Wales, said yesterday: "There remains much to be done in the education service in Wales."

Since 1979 local authorities' current expenditure on schools has risen in real terms while the number of pupils has declined and is continuing to fall.

"These improvements in the level of government funding for education ought to be reflected in a better service."

The inspectors found that one long unrepaid secondary school roof had collapsed, costing £45,000 to repair. The flat roofs of the 1960s and 1970s are constantly leaking.

Other frequent problems include: "noisy toilets,

risen floor tiles and splintered floors in halls and classrooms, broken boundary fences and crumbling school walls, damp damage and faulty electrical fittings, cracked and flaking plaster, rotting window frames, broken windows, occasionally boarded up with the broken glass inside."

All have an adverse effect and may contribute to a depressing environment, the inspectors said.

In most Welsh secondary schools, libraries were "in a deteriorating state" and some spend only £300 to £400 a year on library books.

Two schools spent more than £1,200 in the year on furniture. In some secondary schools, "the search for chairs can be a cause of delay and disturbance".

Parents, as elsewhere in the country, are contributing more and more from their own pockets to buy textbooks, mathematics and reading schemes, microcomputers and video recorders.

In one primary school the local education authority allowance for books and equipment was £500 when the parents had raised £2,500 in the year.

The inspectors found that increasingly authorities are employing non-specialists to teach English, Welsh and mathematics.

One authority had seen more than seventy new appointments of heads and deputies in its 240 primary schools.

The effect on the Education Service in Wales of Recent Local Authority Expenditure Policies (EDS), Welsh Office, Crown Building, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CFI 3NQ; free)

## Women offenders face higher risk of jail

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Evidence that the risk of a woman going to prison has increased more than that of a man is produced today by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

Female offenders' chances of going to jail are more than twice as high as they were a decade before, the association says. But the likelihood of men being jailed has risen far less during the same period, by about a third.

Three per cent of women offenders found guilty aged 21 and over were sentenced to immediate imprisonment in 1975, compared with 16 per cent of men. But in 1985 the proportion of women had risen to 7 per cent and of men to 21 per cent: both figures in-

clude partly suspended sentences.

Miss Vivien Stern, the association's director, commenting on the disproportionate rise, calls for an urgent review of "our over-readiness to send women to prison".

There were 1,758 women in custody in England and Wales on June 30, 10 per cent more than the total of 1,580 12 months before.

A total of 3,387 women was remanded in custody in 1985, only 40 per cent of whom were subsequently judged to deserve prison sentences, compared with 63 per cent of men remanded in custody.

Women in Prison and Women, Cautions and Sentencing (Nacro, 169, Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU; free).

## Sinclair's US computer deal

By Robert Matthews

Sir Clive Sinclair's company, Cambridge Computer, is bringing in the American electronics company, SCI, to mass-produce its latest personal computer, the Z88, launched last February.

Until now, Cambridge Computer has used Thorn EMI to produce the £290 laptop machine, which has so far been available only by mail order.

The switch to SCI comes after Dixons and Comet, the high street retailers, signed distribution agreements with Cambridge Computer to sell the Z88.

Alabama-based SCI is thought to be the world's largest electronic sub-contractor, and has factories in the United States, Europe and the Far East. The company

already supplies important components to computer companies such as IBM and DEC.

The Z88 is to be made at SCI's plant in Irvine, Scotland, where production is expected to reach 400 units a day, double the present rate.

The move will be seen as an attempt by Sir Clive to leave behind the reputation gained, on past products, for poor quality as volume rates increase.

"We were determined to achieve quality at all stages of development", he said. Mr Barry Farnes, managing director of SCI(UK), said yesterday that his company had to take a hard look at the product to be sure that it could achieve the required quality for the price.

"We believe that the Z88 is

an excellent new product, with great potential in this country and abroad."

Mr Farnes is joining the Cambridge Computer board, which has a shareholding of 55 per cent with Sir Clive. Sinclair Research has 8.5 per cent, and staff about 20 per cent.

The remainder is held by public subscription; no public institutions have equity in the company. The Z88, which weighs less than 2lb, is capable of word-processing to diary-keeping, and spread-sheet and scientific calculations.

The company is shortly to launch a microprocessor-based memory pack for about £200, which will plug in. It also proposes a unit allowing the Z88 to transfer data to the Amstrad PCW range of computers.

## Lawyer asks for secret documents

By David Cross

A lawyer representing three of four men accused of conspiracy to kidnap members of an outlawed South African nationalist group yesterday called for access to documents concerning "matters of national security".

Mr Benjamin Conlon, counsel for John Larsen, aged 27, a computer technician; his father, Frank Larsen, aged 53, a psychologist born in Zimbabwe; and Jonathan Wheatley, aged 28, unemployed; told

magistrates in Lambeth, south London, that the documents were extremely delicate.

After a hearing last week, Mr Stephen Fidler, solicitor for the three, read out a statement that his clients would prove that the British government was involved in the case. The three "totally denied" the charges.

"They have no connection with the South African government and its agencies."

Yesterday the three, who are charged with conspiracy to kidnap members of the African National Congress, were remanded in custody for a week. Their next court appearance is on September 17. A fourth man charged with them, Evan Dennis Evans, aged 48, a former special forces soldier, was remanded in custody until September 10, when an application will be made for bail. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

## Airlines scramble for fares

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

The two rival airlines from which begin services from the new London City airport fired the opening shots yesterday in what promises to be a bitter and costly marketing battle.

Gloomy forecasts have already led to a reduction in the number of services to be offered. It is believed there will be a scramble to attract the passengers who will fly from the airport. Eurocity, a subsidiary of British Midland Airways, has been granted licences to operate on eight routes from the new £35 million airport which is on the site of the old royal docks and opens next month.

The Plymouth-based airline, Brymon, has been granted four European routes.

On the money-spinning Paris route, the contest for passengers will begin with the first flights on October 26 and the number of seats offered, on up to 10 return flights a day, is expected to exceed demand.

Already this is leading to fears that the two airlines and the new airport, which has been built with private cash, will find it hard to achieve a profit for several years.

In attempt to spread the net as wide as possible to catch potential customers on both sides of the Channel, the airlines have each linked up with large European carriers.

Brymon yesterday signed a deal with Air France which will share both the costs and the eventual profits from the operations linking London City airport and Paris.

Eurocity has linked up with the Belgian national airline, Sabena, in a financial arrangement on the route to Brussels, leading Brymon to drop its own plans to fly there.

Both airlines will be aiming for the "high yield" business market charging about £100 one-way to Paris.

Both airlines are using 40 to 50 seat de Havilland Dash-7 prop-driven aircraft on their services. The four-engine aircraft is so far the only airliner type cleared for operations from the east London airport.

## AGA Group Income, after financial items, increased by 22 percent, to SEK 540 million, during the first six months of 1987.

The forecast of a 15 to 20 percent increase in income for the full year, after financial items, remains unchanged.

AGA is strengthening its position in the gas markets in France through the acquisition of Duffour et Igon, and in the Nordic region as a result of the purchase of Norsk Hydro's Swedish and Finnish gas operations.

## AGA Group Interim Report 1987

Six Months Ended June 30, 1987.

Consolidated Income Statement, SEK m (unaudited)	Six Months 1987	Six Months 1986	Full Year 1986
Sales	5,061	4,582	9,314
Operating expenses, etc.	-4,209	-3,810	-7,842
Normal depreciation	-317	-288	-550
Operating income	535	484	922
Dividends	7	19	35
Income from sale of investment shares	57	4	7
Interest earnings	174	123	288
Interest expenses	-222	-164	-366
Exchange rate adjustment	-11	-23	-39
Income after financial items	540	443	847
Write-off of goodwill in 1986	-	-	-191
Other nonrecurring items	-3	220	349
Income before provisions and tax	537	663	1,005
Minority interest	-6	-39	-70
Provisions	-133	-164	-432
Tax	-106	-114	-220
Consolidated net income	292	346	283

The AGA Group had sales of SEK 5,061 m (1986: 4,582) and income, after financial items, of SEK 540 m (443) during the first six months of 1987. Sales include SEK 124 m in the carbon dioxide operations of the Rommenhoeller Group acquired around year-end 1986. Revenue from other newly acquired companies was offset by the loss of revenue resulting from termination of cooperation with L'Air Liquide and the transfer of gas welding production to a company owned jointly with ESAB.

Income from the Gas, Frigoscandia and Energy operations improved during the first six months of 1987 but earnings from Tool Steel declined. The forecast of an increase of 15 to 20 percent in Group income after financial items remains unchanged.

In accordance with Recommendation 22 of the International Accounting Standards Committee, AGA has decided to offset goodwill related to company acquisitions directly against shareholders' equity. The goodwill calculated for the Rommenhoeller acquisition has thus been eliminated in the consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 1987.

During the first six months of the year the Group invested SEK 776 m (615) in land, buildings and machinery, of which SEK 619 m (450) was for projects in Gas operations. The largest ongoing projects involve atmospheric gas plants in Sweden, West Germany, France, Brazil and Venezuela.

Around midyear 1987 AGA acquired the French gas company, Duffour et Igon, and Frigoscandia began cooperation with Freshbake of Great Britain in a joint venture company, Frigofresh Ltd. These French and British companies are not included in the consolidated accounts for the first six months. Duffour et Igon and Frigofresh have annual sales of approximately SEK 375 m and SEK 100 m, respectively.

In July, a preliminary agreement was reached with Norsk Hydro to acquire the latter's gas companies in Sweden and Finland. These companies, active mainly in the carbon dioxide field, have annual sales of about SEK 100 m. In addition, Norsk Hydro will supply part of AGA's carbon dioxide and argon requirements.

The Group's liquid assets and short-term placements decreased by SEK 239 m, to SEK 2,675 m, during the first six months of 1987 and loans outstanding increased SEK 324 m, to SEK 3,770 m.

Group Operations, SEK m	Six Months 1987	Six Months 1986	Full Year 1986
Gas Operations	2,680	2,342	4,854
Sales	376	301	569
Operating income	371	304	556
Income after financial items	741	626	1,411
Frigoscandia	48	41	151
Sales	38	34	132
Operating income	1,087	1,067	2,032
Income after financial items	52	82	115
Tool Steel	48	59	105
Sales	573	556	1,053
Operating income	61	80	114
Income after financial items	85	41	81

Gas operations reported a 14 percent increase in sales, of which 5 percent was attributable to the carbon dioxide operations of Rommenhoeller. Income after financial items including sale of investment shares improved to SEK 371 m (304).

Frigoscandia's sales rose 18 percent, of which Stein Associates, the new U.S. company, accounted for 10 percent. Income after financial items increased to SEK 38 m (34).

Tool Steel's sales rose 2 percent, but earnings after financial items declined to SEK 48 m (59). The drop in income was due partly to an accidental interruption of production at the billet mill, and to the negative effects of exchange rate fluctuations.

Energy operations experienced a very strong first half, posting income of SEK 85 m (41) after financial items. However, comparison with 1986 figures should take into account that the major power plants were sold at midyear 1986, increasing net interest earnings but reducing operating income.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, SEK m (unaudited)	June 30 1987	Dec. 31 1986
Assets		
Liquid assets and investments	2,675	2,914
Accounts receivable, trade	1,673	1,534
Other current accounts receivable, etc.	480	509
Inventories	1,096	1,032
Total current assets	5,924	5,989
Long-term accounts receivable, etc.	474	455
Shares, etc.	819	992
Land, buildings and machinery	6,769	6,202
Total fixed assets	8,062	7,649
Total assets	13,986	13,638
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Short-term loans	2,581	2,304
Other current liabilities, etc.	2,182	2,130
Total current liabilities	4,763	4,434
Long-term loans (non-convertible)	1,181	1,133
Other long-term liabilities	1,643	1,481
Total long-term liabilities	2,824	2,614
Convertible loans	8	9
Minority interest	76	71
Untaxed reserves	2,188	2,049
Share capital	1,181	1,181
Legal reserves and free reserves	2,654	2,997
Consolidated net income	292	283
Total shareholders' equity	4,127	4,461
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	13,986	13,638



As a result of the acquisition of Duffour et Igon, AGA has strengthened its position in France and the Group's gas operations there now cover the entire country. The photo shows a tank truck used by AGA France to transport liquefied gas.

During the first six months the Parent Company invested SEK 102 m (75) in new installations. Liquid assets and short-term investments declined by SEK 139 m, to SEK 2,649 m, and the company's external borrowing increased by SEK 517 m, to SEK 2,118 m.

Lidingö Sweden, August 25, 1987



AGA Aktiebolag, S-18181 Lidingö, Sweden.

AGA shares are listed on the stock exchanges in Stockholm, Helsinki, London, Tokyo, Zürich, Basel, Geneva and are sold in the USA via ADR-deposits.



## Barristers urged to bring corporate image to chambers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Barristers' chambers should be organized as collectives with a constitution and management committee instead of being a "random scatter of individuals", according to the chairman of the Bar, Mr Peter Scott, QC.

Barristers must adopt a corporate approach to administration if the Bar is to keep up with the pace of change and offer an efficient and independent service to the public, he says.

They must move away from the basic structure of a "collection of individuals each pursuing his own course" and associating only "to share a clerk" and to pool administration expenses.

Solicitors increasingly like to bring their work to a set of chambers rather than to individuals in them; and therefore an efficient and well-run set of chambers which has the confidence of the solicitor/client will generate work.

The change will also help larger provincial sets of chambers to win work which their local solicitors are now taking to London, by providing a more broad-based service, plus specializations.

Greater participation of barristers in running their chambers will lead to more direct discussion of problems with solicitors, rather than through clerks, he says, and will avoid clients being driven away.

But he says the change could pose problems, as barristers will still be individual practitioners, able to take their own line. "With chambers' contributions traditionally based on earnings, tensions may develop."

The Bar's system of discipline is also partly based on the obligations of heads of chambers to run them properly. "How far should they be able to ignore contrary views formed by their management committees?" Mr Scott asks.

Chambers are urged to draw up a constitution to deal with this and with the problem of the recalcitrant member who refuses to play a co-operative role or fails to "pull his weight".

A recent meeting of the heads of chambers has agreed that the Bar Council should draft a model "chambers' constitution" to be adapted as necessary.

Mr Scott says chambers

could take on board a number of the benefits of partnerships, although he stops short of advocating partnerships for barristers, which has been called for by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Suggestions include a "corporate" approach to administration and forward planning, with a careful recruitment plan aimed at providing enough expertise in specific areas of work and ensuring the right balance of juniors and QCs.

Chambers should also look at their pupillage policy and maximize any scholarships or loan schemes which they offer, to attract good recruits.

Mr Scott, who puts his views in his monthly column in the Law Society's *Guardian Gazette*, says the new approach is bound to cause problems for some chambers.

Some members will view it as "an unwelcome departure from the basic structure of individuals, each pursuing his own course" and content to accept, unquestioned, any plans or ad hoc decisions by heads of chambers.



By Paul Eastham

A young electronics expert is helping a valve radio enthusiast to re-create vintage wireless sets from salvaged parts.

Mr Gerard Wells (above right) has spent the past 14 years amassing valve radios dating back from 1916 to the 1950s, to create one of the largest collections in Europe. Some 1,200 sets are on display at the British Vintage Wireless Museum in Dulwich, south London.

Two years ago, Mr Wells received a

telephone call from Lucien Navesvaz, (left) now aged 15, with an extremely complex inquiry about a particularly rare valve. It turned out Lucien, who could design computer programs at five years old, was an electronics expert.

Now the two have combined their talents, with Mr Wells building radio cabinets and the boy designing and building the insides using components from broken sets.

Lucien is already refusing offers of employment from electronics companies.

In his spare time he makes digital tape-recordings for pop groups on a semi-professional basis, using equipment he builds himself.

Both Mr Wells and Lucien say the military worldwide is suddenly realizing old-fashioned valves are the technology of the future, because they could survive the electromagnetic pulse emitted by nuclear explosions which destroys electronic systems.

(Photograph: Tim Bishop)

## Top-rank Whitehall woman is redundant

By David Walker  
Public Administration  
Correspondent

A shake-up of Whitehall departments has left Sir Robert Armstrong, head of the Civil Service, with an unusual personnel problem: a redundant permanent secretary.

The problem is made embarrassing because the person without a job is Miss Anne Mueller. Her 1984 appointment was hailed as a breakthrough for women in the Civil Service. Miss Mueller, aged 56, was only the fourth woman to reach that level.

During the summer the Government announced that the Management and Personnel Office, a division of the Cabinet Office headed by Miss Mueller, was to be disbanded. Half of its functions were to go to the Treasury, which had been unhappy with the personnel office.

The office deals with personnel and ironically equal opportunities and was to be put into a new mini-department to be headed by Mr Richard Luce, the arts minister who also answers for Civil Service matters in Parliament.

But there will be insufficient work in the department to justify a permanent secretary's post, which pays £56,800 a year. The new arrangements come into effect on October 1.

Miss Mueller is likely to be put on "special duties" in the Cabinet Office for a time if no other post is available.

One post for which she might have been considered was running customs and excise in succession to Sir Angus Fraser, who retires this month.

That post was recently filled by Mr Brian Urwin on promotion from the Cabinet Office.

## Brink's Mat case dropped

A London publican accused of handling £150,000 from the £26 million Brink's Mat gold bullion raid was freed after Hoxsey Road magistrates were told yesterday there was insufficient evidence to proceed.

Patrick Ahern, of the Bonnies public house in Catford, south-east London, was awarded costs from public funds. He said: "They were just doing their job but made a mistake, that's all".

## Inquest opens on politician

An inquest was opened at Westminster yesterday on Mr Richard Willey, who unsuccessfully fought the Brecon and Radnorshire constituency for Labour in the last general election. The inquest was adjourned until September 23.

Mr Willey, aged 42, who lived at Norton, Powys, was found at the foot of stairs in Whitehall Court, Westminster, on Saturday.

## RSPB appeals over eagle

Laws protecting wild birds would need rewriting if the High Court accepts a magistrate's decision over a stuffed golden eagle, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds says.

The society is appealing against Wednesday's acquittal of a taxidermist and a London auctioneer accused of illegally having a rare bird.

## Haughey wins vital support

By Richard Ford

Mr Charles Haughey's minority government in the Irish Republic has been assured of a second year in office with an offer of support for its tough economic policies from the main opposition party.

The terms laid down by the Fine Gael leader for backing next year's budget are broadly the framework of the financial strategy adopted by the Fianna Fail government.

The unsolicited offer from Mr Alan Dukes removes the uncertainty about the stability of the government after publication of financial estimates this autumn and in the run-up to January's budget.

Since returning to office earlier this year, Mr Haughey has carried out U-turns which have astonished both his own party and the opposition, but his uncompromising fiscal grip has pleased the financial community.

Mr Dukes, who as a former minister for finance in the coalition government, knows that measures must be taken to tackle the nation's debt, said his party was not offering Mr Haughey a blank cheque. The next budget would have to open the way to reduced taxation, further cuts in the budget deficit and a strategy for expanding employment.

"I will not play that game which produces the sort of phoney economic analysis which has passed for opposition in the past. I will not pretend that economic reality has changed just because I now find myself in opposition", he said.

His parliamentary party will be asked next week to endorse his approach, which may prove unpopular with some elements of the party, but Fine Gael is in no shape to face an early general election and its strategists want time to recapture defectors to the new Progressive Democrat Party.

## Weekend food prices

## Healthy fruit crop offers good eating

The old adage that an apple a day keeps the doctor away has won support in France, Ireland, Italy and Finland. More than half the people who ate apples regularly achieved a 10 per cent reduction in cholesterol levels.

Now is a good time to buy apples as new season French and English crops are coming into the shops. The Ministry of Agriculture forecasts that this year's crop of dessert apples will be 9 per cent higher than last year, with English Cox's accounting for most of the production.

Bad weather earlier in the year means the Bramley cooking apples crop could be down by as much as 28 per cent. English Discoveries cost 28 to 45p a pound and new season French Golden Delicious from 35 to 45p a pound.

The other good buys this week are bananas at 29 to 45p a pound, Cyprus sultana grapes 60 to 90p a pound, avocados from 25p each, Spanish Galia melons 50p to £1 each and yellow honeydews 35 to £1.10 each.

Mushrooms should be cheaper than usual. Among

Salad ingredients are plentiful, with iceberg lettuce from 35p, English celery 20 to 45p a head and tomatoes 40 to 60p a pound.

Fish supplies, interrupted by the Bank holiday, should be back to normal by the weekend. Large cod and haddock are down 2 to 3p a pound, but Dover sole is up 12p a pound to an average £4.25 a pound, although the range is wide, from £1.90 to £6.49 depending on area. Whiting is showing an increase of 5p a pound.

It is worth shopping around for meat bargains this week as many of the chain butchers and supermarkets have good offers. Tesco has fresh stewing steak at £1.18 per pound, sirloin steak £3.48 a pound, chicken quarters 79p a pound and frozen whole chickens 55p a pound.

Other good buys include Presto whole and half shoulders of lamb 78p a pound, whole and half legs of lamb £1.48 a pound and chops £1.88 a pound. Sainsbury's roast of beef is £1.68 a pound.

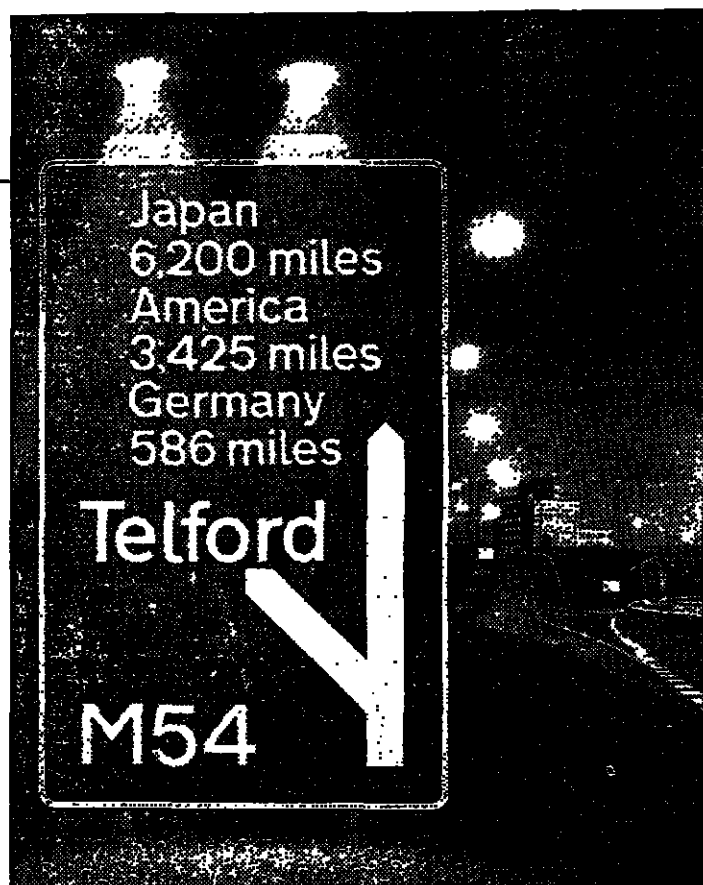
When Bischof and Klein, the West German plastic materials manufacturers, opened up in Telford they were over 580 miles from home.

Unimation, a robotics firm from Connecticut and part of the mighty Westinghouse Group, have ventured even further afield. They're now over 3,400 miles from their base.

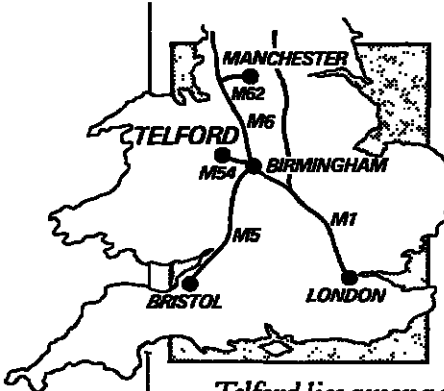
And should anyone from Maxell want to pop back into head office, then the company car would have to clock up a staggering 6,200 miles.

But no matter how far they've come, all these companies have found that there's something in Telford to remind them of home.

For the Germans, inventors of the autobahn, there's Telford's own motorway, the M54. It links up with the M6 giving easy access to all Britain's major ports and bringing two thirds her population within four hours' drive by heavy goods vehicle.



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## Threat to Central America peace deal

## Amnesty plan splits Sandinistas

From David Gollob, Managua

Senior members of the Nicaraguan Government came into open disagreement on Wednesday over how to interpret the amnesty provisions of a Central American peace agreement, as hardliners reiterated that the fundamental achievements of the Sandinista revolution were not negotiable.

In the first public split within the Government since the accord was signed in Guatemala last month, the

New York — Mr Brian Wilson, an anti-war activist whose legs were sheared off by a munitions train outside a naval base in Concord, California, during a protest on Tuesday against US policy in Nicaragua, has vowed to keep up the fight for his cause (Charles Bremner writes).

"I've joined the legion of kids in Nicaragua without legs," Mr Wilson said after surgery on Wednesday. As well as losing both legs below the knee, he suffered a skull fracture. President Ortega of Nicaragua sent a message of condolence, and said: "The Nicaraguan people are moved." Mr Wilson's wife, Holly, said she wanted "everybody around the country to stop these death trains".

Nicaraguan Interior Minister, Comandante Tomas Borge, was contradicted by Vice-President Sergio Ramirez, who on Tuesday promised that an amnesty would be extended not just to rebels who laid down their arms, but also to prisoners convicted of anti-government activities.

"The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior are studying the matter, but so far nothing has been decided," Comandante Borge said. "Personally I don't be-

lieve there are any political prisoners."

However, he added: "In the context of the peace negotiations we could acknowledge political prisoners, if required to by the judiciary and political interests." He said Nicaragua had nearly 9,000 prisoners. More than 1,000 were serving sentences for "counter-revolutionary crimes" and about 3,000 were former members of the ex-dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard. The rest were common criminals, he said.

Comandante Borge, the only surviving founding member of the ruling Sandinista Front, is seen as a hardliner with close ties to Cuba and other countries in the Soviet bloc, many of which have sent advisers to help him run Nicaragua's intelligence services, police and prison system. Vice-President Ramirez is considered a moderate more sympathetic to the West.

Comandante Borge said political considerations might lead to the release of "some people". Nicaraguan opposition parties and the Roman Catholic Church are pressing for a "total amnesty".

Speaking to journalists on the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Sandinista Army, Comandante Borge said that the basic principles of the Sandinista revolution were not negotiable.

"Are we going to pay the price of 50,000 lives and then give up the revolution? Impossible. I believe we have to make concessions, and we have made some important ones, but not concessions of principle."

These views were emphasized even more strongly in a speech by General Humberto Ortega, the Defence Minister.



Comandante Tomas Borge, the Nicaraguan Interior Minister, left, and General Humberto Ortega, the Defence Minister, at a Sandinista army celebration in San Jacinto this week.

"We will continue to defend the conquests of the revolution in this process of negotiation," he said. "We are the enemy of those who wish to destroy revolutionary

change." General Ortega said Nicaragua would continue to reinforce the peace process "first and foremost on the battlefield."

The Guatemala accord would oblige Nicaragua to restore democratic freedom by November 7, in exchange for a ceasefire and a simultaneous halt to US sponsorship of the Contra rebels.

## Nicaragua hit by cutbacks in aid and oil supplies

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Moscow and Eastern Bloc countries appear to have reduced substantially aid to the left-wing Government of Nicaragua, whose small economy is being ravaged by the war with the US-backed Contras.

Western diplomats here believe the Soviet leadership has decided to avoid the sort of long-term economic commitment it has had with Cuba over the past 25 years at a cost of billions of pounds.

Several Western countries that have aided the Sandinistas are also curtailing assistance, primarily for economic reasons. Latin American countries have also slashed aid, sending shock waves through Nicaragua's already beleaguered economy.

The Soviet Union and East Germany have bluntly told the Sandinista Government that they believe some previous aid has been misused, a fact surprisingly revealed in the official Sandinista newspaper *Barricada*. Señor Henry Ruiz, the Minister of Foreign Cooperation, told the newspaper that he regarded such complaints as "legitimate".

There are no official figures, but US government and independent analysts here agree that aid from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Romania, Cuba, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland has declined overall over the past year. Credits and grants from the Soviet bloc have been running at an estimated \$400 million to \$500 million (up to \$300 million) a year.

But the greatest blow has been Moscow's decision to reduce drastically the amount of oil it sends to Nicaragua. Since 1985 it has supplied virtually all of Nicaragua's oil, but last May the Sandinista

Government was told that it would receive only part of this year's requirements because of "supply problems". Soviet bloc countries are expected to provide 570,000 tons of oil this year, 200,000 tons less than the minimum amount.

Sandinista leaders travelled throughout Soviet bloc countries in June and July in a vain search for new aid. They also went to the oil-producing countries of Iran, Iraq, Libya and Algeria, but without success.

Mexico and Venezuela, the biggest oil producers in Latin America, have stopped selling petrol at concessionary prices because Nicaragua has failed to meet payments. Bonn, which once gave substantial aid, no longer does so. France has slashed assistance. The Netherlands has cut back aid, and Spain and Italy have declined to increase their limited economic support.

Although the Contras have demonstrably failed to achieve the primary military objectives set when they launched their war six years ago, they have clearly been instrumental in bringing the Nicaraguan economy to its knees by relentless attacks on targets like pylons, electricity sub-stations, bridges, roads and pipelines.

About half of Nicaragua's budget is now spent on defence. The Reagan Administration is convinced that the chronic state of the economy is the reason behind the sudden willingness of the Sandinistas to enter into peace negotiations. Inflation is running at between 700 and 1,000 per cent. This week the Sandinistas doubled petrol prices and announced that the petrol ration would be cut from 19 gallons to 17 gallons a month for private vehicles.

## Man held in South Korea for 'spying'

From David Watts, Seoul

The South Korean Government has arrested a man it suspects of being a spy for North Korea. He is alleged to have had contacts with opposition politicians.

A government spokesman said he expected that the man, named Chang, would be charged with espionage. Mr Chang is said to be connected with Chosonoren, an association of Koreans in Japan sympathetic to North Korea.

The Government has not named the party which the man is alleged to have infiltrated, but the announcement comes at a time when the Government is consistently warning against the threat of leftism, has arrested people it blames for fomenting labour unrest, and has resumed surveillance of its opponents in the National Council for a Democratic Constitution.

Both President Chun Doo Hwan and his Prime Minister have said that "leftist subversives" threaten the reforms now under way in South Korea. But many see a backlash developing from some of those around President Chun at the speed and scope of change, particularly since the current state of labour disputes, which some think are running out of control.

Mr Kim Dae Jung, of the New Korea Democratic Party, said in an interview with *The Times* that the Government appeared to be stepping up its intimidation of the opposition to prevent the formation of a movement similar to the National Movement for Free Elections in the Philippines, which successfully monitored the last two elections under the Marcos regime and pinpointed election fraud.

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## US arms control choice

## Alarmed right will try to block Nitze

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan has decided to appoint Mr Paul Nitze, his veteran arms control adviser, to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Administration and congressional officials were yesterday quoted as saying. But anxious conservatives appear to be making a last-ditch effort to reverse the decision by lobbying instead for retired General Edward Rowley.

The *Washington Times*, a conservative paper, said that Mr Reagan decided last week to name Mr Nitze, aged 80, to succeed Mr Kenneth Adelman, who resigned in July for personal reasons. Mr Nitze, a distinguished diplomat and former chief negotiator in Geneva, is currently Mr Reagan's senior arms control adviser.

He is at present on holiday in Maine, and his office could not confirm whether he had been offered the job or whether he would accept it. If he is named, this would represent a triumph for arms control advocates and an important signal that President Reagan now accepts the importance of arms control.

There is widespread speculation, however, that the right wing, already angry at President Reagan's concessions in trying to obtain an intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) agreement, will mount a campaign to block Mr Nitze, now regarded by many as too liberal.

There have been well-placed leaks that they would prefer General Rowley or Mr Ronald Lehman, a senior negotiator for strategic weapons. Up to a dozen hardliners at the agency are said to be ready to resign if Mr Nitze takes over, and General Rowley might also leave his post as special adviser to the President.

On August 6 nine Repub-

lican senators wrote to Mr Reagan recommending General Rowley's appointment, saying that Mr Nitze was too soft in negotiating with Moscow.

Mr Nitze has spent 45 years in government service as an arms specialist and has long been regarded as a hardliner. But conservatives have been angered by his less than enthusiastic endorsement of



Mr Nitze: accused of being too soft with Moscow.

the Strategic Defence Initiative and his recent cautious optimism that new arms agreements with Moscow were possible and in the United States' interest.

Conservative activists have called on him to step down as Mr Reagan's special adviser. They note that he contributed \$1,000 (£620) to the campaign of Senator Tim Wirth, a liberal Colorado Democrat who strongly supports arms control and was elected in November.

The *Washington Times* reported yesterday that Mr Reagan made his choice at Mr California ranch after seeing Mr Howard Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, and Mr Frank Carlucci, the National Security Adviser. But Administration officials could not confirm this.

## Uphill task for police in Tamil provinces

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

The Sri Lankan police are discovering that enforcing the law in the Eastern province, where Tamil guerrillas were in control of some areas before the Indian-Sri Lanka accord, is not all that easy.

Virtually all police stations in the Northern province, where the guerrillas were dominant, were non-functional, while those in the east were virtual fortresses where few dared to enter.

On Tuesday the police resumed patrols in the Eastern province town of Batticaloa. They stopped two motorcyclists who were not wearing helmets, as prescribed by law.

When asked to produce driving licences and proof of ownership, the men said they had no documents with them. When the officers asked the men to accompany them to the police station, one of the men, Mr Joseph Sabesan, a mem-

ber of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, threatened to swallow the cyanide pill hanging round his neck.

But they were finally taken to the police station. Soon afterwards, about 20 motorcyclists surrounded it and demanded the men's release. When their demand was refused, the mob threw stones at the police, who retaliated by firing tear gas. The Indian peacekeeping force explained to the mob that the police were only doing their duty.

In another incident, seven men transporting weapons, which is prohibited by law, were arrested in Pettur, near Batticaloa.

Residents threw stones and tomatoes at police, rescued the men, and freed the van. The mob later attacked two shops in the town, and again it was the Indian peacekeeping force which had to help restore the peace.



## Fijian leaders begin their search for path towards unity

From Stephen Taylor, Suva

Almost four months after a military coup destroyed Fiji's reputation as the bastion of democracy in the South Seas, the islands are trying to pick a way back to parliamentary rule. A great deal of negotiation remains before that can be achieved, but a meeting scheduled for today has brought the post-coup phase to a vital new crossroads.

Dr Timoci Bavadra, the deposed Prime Minister, is due to emerge from his sanctuary in western Viti Levu to meet for the first time since the coup with Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, his predecessor, who many believe was implicated.

They will meet with delegations to consider whether they can work together towards a government of national reconciliation.

The meeting will be chaired by Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, the Governor-General. In the desperate days after the May 14 coup, Ratu Ganilau assumed executive

authority from Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, and has since ruled the country with a council of advisers.

A rough grouping helps to explain a still volatile equation following the military's action, which was aimed at wresting political power from the ethnic Indian majority and restoring it to Fijians: Dr Bavadra can speak for the ethnic Indians; Ratu Mara speaks for traditional Fijian society and the military.

The first question about today's meeting is whether it can reach agreement on the composition of five new committees, drawn from both parties, which have been proposed by Ratu Ganilau to lay the way to a government of reconciliation.

So far, a stumbling block has been Dr Bavadra's refusal to sit on Ratu Ganilau's council of advisers. Dr Bavadra has maintained that he should still be Prime Minister. He flew to London after the coup, where he tried

without success to see the Queen, and he still has an application before the Fiji Supreme Court to have his dismissal declared invalid.

The Alliance Party has insisted as a precondition for the meeting that Dr Bavadra should drop the action. He has replied that he is "content to ignore" the demand.

However, the most contentious issue for discussion is the review of the constitution proposed by another of Ratu Ganilau's committees.

The key recommendation is for a one-house Parliament which would reserve a majority for Fijians. The 71 seats would have 41 for Fijians, 22 for ethnic Indians and eight for other races. The office of Prime Minister and the portfolios of foreign and home affairs and finance would be restricted to Fijians.

A minority report by Dr Bavadra's representatives on the committee said the review was "thoroughly abhorrent" and would reduce ethnic Indians to "third-class citizens".

However, observers now see it as essential that the intense pressure which has been on the Governor-General since the coup should be relieved.

"It has been a one-man show for all this time," one source says. "The Governor-General has been under pressure from the Army, from the radicals of Tautaki, and from the Great Council of Chiefs. It is essential that we now get some movement forwards in a political direction."

## Elder statesmen get together for a private chat



Dr Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, chatting with the Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, in the Great Hall of the People in Peking yesterday. Dr Kissinger, who is on a

nine-day private visit to China, said in a lecture that Moscow's economic reform programme posed dangers to other countries, whether it succeeds or fails (Reuter reports). "If it is a

success, a strong Soviet Union is not self-evidently an unalloyed blessing unless it changes its foreign policy," he said. "If it is a failure, there would be a great temptation to use the one branch

of activity in which the Soviet Union has been undoubtedly successful, the military, to improve its security in some direction before its economy becomes hopelessly outclassed."

## World Bank charts the obstacles Peking faces

From Robert Grieser, Peking

Although China's economy is growing by 10 per cent a year, it will be hard-pressed to boost its flagging agricultural productivity or effectively reform its price structure, Mr Moen Qureshi, a senior vice-president of the World Bank, said here yesterday.

"China can't open the floodgates on price reform until other factors, such as the mobility of labour, are liberalized," Mr Qureshi said.

When asked if the central Government's recent raids on speculators and small businesses that operate without licences was the way to solve inflation, Mr Qureshi referred the question to Mr Edward Lim, of the bank's Peking

office, who replied: "It's a short-term solution."

Mr Qureshi is visiting China for the first time in his new role as senior vice-president in charge of the bank's operations. The World Bank currently lends China \$1.5 billion (£909 million) a year for a variety of programmes, and may increase that to \$3 billion in the next three years.

So far this week Mr Qureshi has met Miss Chen Muhua, chairwoman of the People's Bank of China, Mr Zhao Ziyang, China's Prime Minister and acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, and Mr Yao Yilin, a senior Deputy Prime Minister.

"China is no longer a sleeping giant," Mr Qureshi said at an informal press gathering yesterday morning. "Its leaders are well-versed in the country's problems and tremendous progress is being made."

Nevertheless, the Chinese economy faces some serious challenges, Mr Qureshi said. To make sure that the growth in agriculture does not slow, Peking must apply more technology to farming techniques, improve the marketing of farm produce, and allow farmers to diversify into crops with higher values.

In industry, said Mr Qureshi, China must streamline organizations and management systems, and address the

recurring problems of lack of power and transport bottlenecks.

Finally, China must make sure that it is employing a "cohesive framework" of economic and financial policies.

In agriculture, Mr Qureshi said, Chinese officials were contemplating a scheme under which small plots of land now divided under the successful responsibility system would be leased out to form bigger plots on which farm machines could be used to boost agricultural productivity, which has begun to level off after achieving spectacular gains in this decade.

The farmers left landless as a result of the scheme would be employed in rural industries. The key to the programme would be the right of farmers to sublet their land.

Mr Qureshi said, though how this aspect of the plan would work in practice was unclear. The experiment is being tried out in Anhui province, and eventually may be carried out in 13 east coast provinces.

Mr Qureshi also said that China may be moving towards a system of enterprise management under which managers would bid for the right to run factories. In the past two years there has been a great debate over whether factory managers or local party bosses should control factories.

## Economic reaction to Philippines unrest

## Shares slide as investors panic

From Michael Hamlyn, Manila

Stock market prices in the Philippines slumped again yesterday after a brief rally — an indication that last week's coup attempt has engendered panic among potential investors in the country.

Almost all the leading chambers of commerce and investment banks contacted by reporters here have made it clear that the present instability is a disincentive to investors at a time when investment is regarded as vital to the expansion of the economy. Expansion is seen as an essential way of fighting left-wing discontent among the millions of poor Filipino farmers and out-of-work urban poor.

Mr Christian Roehr, the Secretary-General of the European Chamber of Commerce, said: "Especially in Europe, there is an impression that things are not under control."

Although the Philippines was once regarded as the economic leader of South-East Asia, the Marcos years caused such devastation that the gross domestic product per capita in 1986 had fallen to the 1974 level. By comparison, the GDP per capita in Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia trebled over the same period.

President Aquino's Government had begun a significant climbback, and real GDP grew in 1986 by 1.1 per cent — little enough, perhaps, but a good deal better than the decline of the years from 1981 to 1985. Mrs Aquino was helped by a swelling of those commodity prices on which the economy of the Philippines is unhealthily dependent. These increases, especially in the price of copra, boosted the country's income, and a minor gold-rush in Mindanao also helped.

Much of the increased income went into consumer spending — a similar windfall in Malaysia went into savings. Overall, sales for the year rose by 27 per cent. One unsubstantiated report indicated that sales this August were 70 per cent higher than in August, 1986.

Economists point out that developing countries cannot make do with a consumer-led boom; they must have an export industry to create real jobs, and the building of such an industry requires outside capital investment.

One analyst suggested that it need not be foreign investment, however. There are many Filipinos who hold large (if surreptitious) stocks of dollars, the

repatriation of which could do much to boost local industries.

The Philippines economy has much room for development today, with its industrial capacity seriously underused — some estimates say as much as 50 per cent of capacity is lying idle and rusting. The Philippines has an educated (and English-speaking) workforce available for recruitment, and Asian Development Bank officials point out that they have developed good skills in electronic assembly.

British investors have been advised that the Philippines could be a profitable source of income, provided assets can be kept liquid enough to allow rapid removal during any renewed crisis.

But a survey by the US stockbroker firm of Merrill Lynch suggested that investor confidence was a key problem even before the coup attempt. The company's chairman for the region, Mr Michael Dobbs-Higginson, said the coup attempt contributed to a "wait and see" attitude among foreign investors.

Another commentator, writing in the Manila daily *Malaya*, declared that "business could be one of the biggest victims of the coup attempt".

## Two die in student clashes

Dhaka — Two students were killed and 150 others wounded as police were called out yesterday to quell a wave of student riots which have swept state-run colleges across Bangladesh over the past four days, authorities said (Ahmed Fajal writes).

Islamic fundamentalist and left-wing student groups fought with shotguns, knives and home-made bombs in Carmichael College in northern Rangpur town, where two days of rioting left one dead and 30 others wounded.

## Flood deaths

Lérida (Reuter) — Three children died and three others were missing after their car was swept away by a flash flood near this northern Spanish town, police said.

## Airport theft

Toulouse (AP) — A gang of robbers shot at an armoured car at the airport here, wounded three employees and got away with an estimated 25 million francs (£2,500,000) in cash, authorities said.

## Aids mask

Bilbao (Reuter) — Firemen here will be equipped with special masks for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation after one tried to revive a woman infected with Aids, Bilbao's fire chief said.

## Routine check

Metz (AFP) — A driver, aged 48, from Bouzonville, eastern France, picked up in a routine police check, drove for 27 accident-free years without the compulsory insurance cover, gendarmes said here.

## Mid-air drama

Toulouse (AFP) — A British charter plane made an emergency landing here after a drunken passenger made repeated attempts to open one of the plane's doors in mid-air.

## Masters of papal wardrobe hold key to Vatican secrets

From Roger Boyes, Rome

The Pope's most intimate secrets are safe with the Gammarelli family. Somewhere, securely locked up, the master tailors of the Vatican have the full physical statistics not only of the current Pontiff but of all his predecessors since the Second World War.

Despite the secrecy, however, diligent foot-in-the-door investigations by *The Times* reveal that at the present Pope has a big head, 62, compared to the average head of 56.

Gammarelli's, around the corner from the Roman Pantheon, is a good starting point to tap the informal Vatican information network. They are not just simple tailors. If you have been sizing up cardinals since 1793, and above all listening to their sermons, you get to know who is *papabile* — Pope material.

Before a conclave, the tailors post their intelligence and come up with a list of *papabile* cardinals. These are then divided into three basic physical types and the vestments are prepared for that crucial first appearance in St Peter's Square.

Signor Massimiliano Gammarelli, the youngest in the family management, says: "We have never got it wrong." But his rivals — the area around the Pantheon is thick with clerical outfitters, though none have the papal blessing — reckon that the Gammarellis were wrong-footed by the unusually large frame of Cardinal Giuseppe Roncalli who, when he stepped on to the Vatican balcony as Pope John XXIII, had to keep his clothes together with safety pins.

Spend a morning thumbing through some 30 different shades of red silk and velvet and trying on birettas, and it soon becomes clear why Gammarelli's is such a key listening post for serious Vaticanologists. Valets of

cardinals pop in and out to get their master's trousers repaired and let fall snippets of gossip. Upstairs and nearby there are seamstresses whose tongues notoriously move quicker than needles on brocade.

Almost every new monsignor and archbishop in the Vatican, especially the non-Italians, is ushered into Gammarelli's to be fitted out *alla Romana*, right down to the red socks. The Gammarellis, who will already have noted the arrival of the newcomers in *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican house journal, discreetly assess them. Will they make it? Who is in the Vatican fast lane?

The servants know first, and the tailors soon afterwards. The valets of the Vatican are organized according to a strict pecking order, reflecting the importance of their masters. At the top, the valets of perhaps five cardinals can call themselves *commendatore*, the valets of lesser cardinals are addressed as *professore*, and others lower down the scale are called *capo* or *signora*.

Valets have been compared with football team managers: their responsibility is to get their masters up, shaved, breakfasted and into work before eight o'clock. Then, typically, a valet will buy provisions in the cut-price Vatican supermarket and pharmacy, tank up the car at the Vatican garage, perhaps stop for a coffee at the Swiss Guards' canteen, pick up a new sack at Gammarelli's and meet fellow valets during the siesta. A good valet, say insiders, passes on what he has found out to his master while serving dinner that evening or during the morning's shave.

Not that Gammarelli's is a Viennese *Kleider* shop. It is all very serious. Heavy with tradition and with the sense that

the fate of the Catholic world rests in their nimble hands. Those who want more ribald company seek out the *trattorias* of the Vatican Radio journalists. But one sees the point of the sedate Gammarelli's. Dress is not merely a flimsy extra in the Vatican, it is a mark of rank: the Vatican is the only state in the world where the size of one's hat and the colour of one's socks define one's place in the hierarchy.

Six Popes stare down from the walls, every photograph personally signed apart from that of John Paul I, who died before he had time to thank his tailors. In the shop they are rather proud of the Polish Pope, who has won at least one of those famous prizes for the world's best-dressed men. They make his lightweight, pure-wool soutanes, the uniform of the travelling Pope and a far cry from the time when cardinals used to wear the far-lined *cappa magna* with an eight-yard train.

Pope Paul VI scrapped most of the pomp in 1963. It is still possible to buy a monsignor's old-fashioned broad-brimmed felt hat, but the traditional heavy vestments are not available anywhere. The Pope's mitres, which come in for servicing after his more grueling pilgrimages abroad, are finely stitched with gold thread, but the colourful embedded stones are not genuine; this is the cost-conscious we-are-on-the-brink-of-bankruptcy Vatican.

The tailors say that the Vatican pays its bills on time, but the only man to pay for anything during my last visit was a youthful Englishman. Father David Barnes, from the Westminster archdiocese, clothed in a Lacoste T-shirt, said he had decided to buy a real cassock at last — "other places around the corner might be cheaper, but the quality shows here. This, after all, is the Pope's tailor."

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## SPECTRUM

# User-friendly unionism

As the delegates prepare for next week's Trades Union Congress in Blackpool, Andrew Lycett examines how the unions have adapted to dwindling membership and power

## THE GMB

Since retiring from British Telecom in 1985, 50-year-old Norma Cockburn has run her own part-time engraving business. Three months ago, concerned about complications in ordering a new £2,300 engraving machine on approval, she answered a local paper advertisement offering free legal and financial advice. She was surprised to be contacted by an official of the GMB, the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union.

"I had no idea it was a union at first," she recalls. "They were absolutely marvellous. They put me in touch with a solicitor who advised me on my legal position about the engraving machine. They found me an accountant who helped with some book-keeping. They told me of grants I could apply for, worth 40 per cent of the price of the new machine. They even helped me find new suppliers."

Mrs Cockburn was being assisted by the new self-employed unit operating in the GMB's northern region. The unit is a radical departure for the union, offering a direct response to declining membership (down 25,000 to 814,000 last year), which has prompted it to reassess and overhaul the way it approaches, recruits and represents its members.

On a superficial level, the GMB has simply changed its image — taking on what, if it were a multinational company, would be called a new corporate identity. The Jenkins Group, a design consultancy with customers like Lamborghini and the National Westminster Bank, was hired for a fee of £35,000 to fashion a new logo. Out went the union's old-fashioned mouthful of an acronym, GMBATU, and its long-standing slogan, "Unity is Strength" — redolent of macho conflict and trade union struggle. In came the new slim-line initials, GMB, picked out in orange throughout the union's carefully coordinated and expensively packaged literature. Two match-stick figures now straddle the letter M hand-in-hand. A comradely but andy new motto, "Working Together", runs below.

The union's general secretary, John Edmonds, observes: "Our studies showed we were regarded as old-

fashioned, middle-aged and male-dominated. Now we appear gentler and jollier."

Underlying this cosmetic change is a sophisticated assessment of the direction the union must take if it is to survive into the 21st century. As traditional areas of recruitment like municipal services and engineering contract, the GMB — the third largest union — has targeted low-paid, largely non-unionized workers such as women, part-timers and the self-employed.

Old-style confrontational unionism cuts little ice here. So Edmonds has called for a new type of official, skilled in low-key organization and recruitment rather than adversarial negotiation.

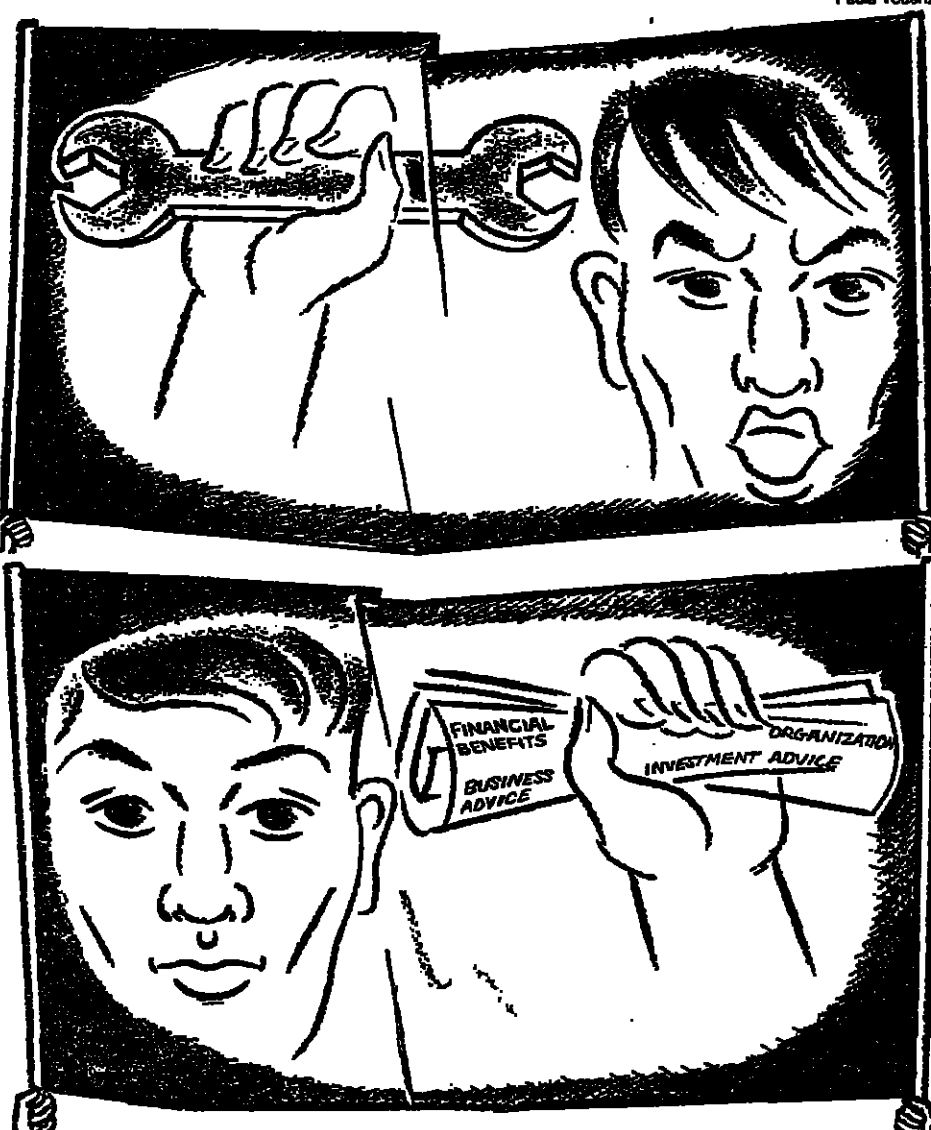
"Make no mistake," he says, "the future lies not with negotiation, but with the recruiter and the organizer. If we do not recruit new members, the GMB will follow many other unions into the dustbin of history. We have to alter the priorities of the organization — to change, in effect, the habits of a generation."

Edmonds dismisses the financial packages offered by rival unions. "If you're trying to recruit a hotel porter or contract cleaner, it is insensitive to give advice on how to invest £10,000. And anyone can get a good discount on insurance. We want to provide something else — lifetime support both inside and outside the workplace."

With its high proportion of workers made redundant from traditional industries, the GMB's northern region is the ideal testing ground for an element in this approach. In the past six weeks its self-employed unit has attracted 150 new members, offering them not only access to solicitors and accountants but also more mundane facilities such as typing, photocopying and phone-answering.

Many of its recruits are women, who now make up a third of the union's numbers. The GMB is keen to increase this proportion. It recently reserved a quarter of the seats on its executive for women. It has launched a hard-hitting action plan to reverse what it claims is a £15 billion "rip-off" of women denied the same pay and financial benefits at work as men.

With its efforts to soften and even feminize the GMB's image and methods, John Edmonds could not wish for a better reference than Mrs Cockburn's unsolicited observation. "I think of it not as a union but as a friendly advice bureau," she says.



## THE EETPU

The electricians' union, the EETPU, is spending £6 million on a Georgian country mansion, set in 312 acres of Sussex countryside. It intends to turn the estate into a holiday centre, complete with a swimming pool and an 18-hole golf course, for its 350,000 members.

A short break at the centre will be yet another perk offered by the union in its attempt to halt an alarming decline in numbers. Needing 60,000 recruits a year just to stand still, it needs to make union membership so attractive that members positively want — and cannot afford not — to remain in its ranks.

The EETPU is therefore in the vanguard of what is sometimes pejoratively termed "business" or "market unionism" — using its corporate muscle to negotiate benefits away from the workplace for its members. "We take the view that we're a large organization," says union general secretary Eric Hammond. "It makes sense to use our size on behalf of our members in the same way that we do in the industrial situation."

In its recently expanded headquarters on what was once William Pitt's estate in

Kent, the EETPU employs a full-time benefits officer, Alan Pickering, to liaise with the building societies, insurance companies and finance houses.

In January the union launched its Moneywise scheme, offering members discounts of between 5 and 20 per cent on holidays, cars and insurance. Motor insurance is provided by General Accident, which expects to write 20,000 new policies by the end of 1988. Members can also consult a stockbroker and insurance broker. "They may need advice on how to invest a legacy or redundancy money," Pickering says.

Through the Leeds-based insurance broker Rattray Daffern, the union has set up a subsidiary, West Common Financial Services, to arrange mortgages, pensions and life insurance. Members' mortgages are guaranteed at the Halifax Building Society. If they want to save, they can invest (at a discount) in an M & G unit trust.

Pickering sees such financial services as an extension of the EETPU's craft guild traditions and of more recent friendly society benefits covering death, sickness and disability.

But as these benefits were eroded by inflation, members fell prey to financial charlatans. Pickering says

Moneywise helps weed out sharks, while offering wage-earners bonuses ordinarily available only to salaried white-collar workers. "Let's face it, most people join a union for what they can get out of it," he adds.

At one stage, the EETPU tried to introduce private health insurance, but union pressure forced it to back off. Pickering says he also looked into credit and discount cards, but decided against "encouraging members to take on debt" because of the bureaucratic problems involved.

As further steps to its members the EETPU offers free legal advice, comprehensive training and £31-a-head mini-weekends at its residential college in Surrey. It has some way to go before offering discounts on funerals, vegetarian blinds and hotels, like the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union (FTATU). But it claims its membership decline has bottomed out since introducing the Moneywise scheme.

"We had some stick from rivals like the GMB, who accuse us of being inward-looking and materialistic," Hammond says. "But they do the same things, only not as well or as openly. What we do today, others do tomorrow. We're a dynamic organization, and we think our members work better as a result."

## THE TUC

Delegates to the 119th annual Trades Union Congress in Blackpool on Monday will debate at least two motions calling on the TUC to take a more active role promoting union membership.

So steep has been the decline in overall union membership (down 342,432 in one year to just over nine million in 1986) that one motion (from the GMB) suggests the TUC should create a fund to finance special organization and recruitment campaigns. The proposal will be fiercely fought by other unions unwilling to give up power to the centralizing clutches of the TUC, particularly in the sensitive area of recruitment.

The motion indicates the dire straits of the union movement, beset with not only falling numbers, but also apathy within its ranks and a generally negative image among the public.

Individual unions have responded to this crisis with their own initiatives. Generally, either they have opted, like the electricians in the EETPU, to build up numbers and consolidate their own authority by offering members a range of financial benefits and other perks, or, as with the GMB, they have attempted, more traditionally, "to extend the frontiers of unionism", recruiting and organizing among the "new under-class" of part-time workers, women and the self-employed. Some, like the AEU, the second largest union, have toyed with both. It dropped the "cumbrous" letter W from its title two years ago, and has a comprehensive package of financial benefits "tailored to meet the needs of the average bloke".

The AEU says this is nothing new. It has always provided "a social package". Miners' leader Arthur Scargill predictably dismisses these attempts to evolve a "new realism" as "new collaborationism".

In Blackpool TUC members will find that their general secretary, Norman Willis, has his own proposals for improving unions' image, organization and recruitment. He has been looking wistfully at measures adopted by the TUC's AFL-CIO, which last year launched its own low-interest credit card. One million members now use it.

In July Willis wrote a concise, confidential discussion paper for the TUC's Employment Policy and Organization Committee. This questioned whether the TUC could not follow suit, exploring "the scope for an attractive benefits package based on the potential market of nine million trade unionists and their families."

## Detecting the cheats

Two British scientists believe that new ways to check nuclear weapons could bring an arms agreement closer

Nuclear glasnost appeared to take a small step forward this week with the announcement that Moscow would consider allowing the United States to install a hi-tech monitoring system at Soviet test sites. The move highlights the increasing attention being paid, as the cold war thaws, to the problems of making sure the other side does not cheat.

As hopes rise for a negotiated agreement between the superpowers, two scientists working from half an upstairs room above a café off the Strand could just be on to a winner. Jeremy Leggett and Patricia Lewis are specialists in verification, and they believe it holds the key to a quick halt to the arms race.

Verification has always been one of the biggest single obstacles in the path towards an agreement with the Russians. Without adequate means of monitoring joint compliance with its terms, a treaty, it is said, is hardly worth the paper it is written on.

Leggett founded the Verification Technology Information Centre (Vertic) towards the end of 1985 and started operations a year and a half ago. A lecturer in earth sciences at Imperial College London, he spent 10 years as a "highly focused academic" before a visit to Hiroshima and Nagasaki started him thinking about the practical application of science to arms control. Vertic was the result.

With a £53,000 grant, spread over three years, from the Rowntree Trust (and additional help from Cadbury's), he set about establishing a non-political source of information about arms control technology for the benefit of Parliament (MPs are regularly briefed) and the public.

Patricia Lewis, a nuclear physicist with a doctorate from Birmingham, worked for a time at a rehabilitation centre for disabled children in Calcutta, then taught in universities in New Zealand and Australia, before joining Vertic as information officer last year. She now shares a second-floor office in Southampton Street with a computer software firm.

They are alive to the remaining limitations. Patricia Lewis, for instance, dismisses some of the myths which have arisen about satellites. Claims that one can read the brand name on a cigar from an orbiting space platform are confounded by the facts. At best, the most sophisticated K-12 satellite can define objects down to 50 centimetres across.

They are full of praise for the Foreign Office's work in

trying to promote a ban on chemical weapons. But they are sceptical about the caution shown in Washington and Whitehall over a comprehensive test ban. Leggett believes that the lack of political will, rather than technological technology now prevents a test ban treaty.

Technologies already exist to answer some of the questions. Using a technique called neutron activation analysis, for example, the contents of a missile warhead can be checked by passing a beam of neutrons through it, then analysing the neutrons and gamma rays released. This is particularly relevant to sea-launched cruise missiles, which can have nuclear or conventional warheads.

Then again, missiles can now be "tagged" scientifically by giving each one an electronic or some other kind of signature as identifiable and



In control: Lewis and Leggett

immovable as a finger-print (in theory, at least). An official inspection team could tell which new weapons have been added, or changed.

Lewis acknowledges that no system could be absolutely foolproof. "But it probably does not need to be. It is rather like a radar trap to catch speeding motorists. If they think the police are around, most motorists slow down anyway."

Vertic is not in favour of signing treaties without "adequate" verification, though. Lewis says that what they are really working for is increasing investment in research — without which, progress towards agreements will remain tortuous and slow.

Leggett and Lewis have managed to enter into debate with both the Foreign Office and Ministry of Defence and are in contact with the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston and American defence laboratories like the Lawrence Livermore. And even the Soviet embassy has been known to pick their brains.

Henry Stanhope

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## Rambo with a tail

Only the toughest kites will survive the Rokkaku Challenge

Kite-flying is usually a gentle way of spending a blustery Saturday afternoon. It is not a pastime which springs to mind in the context of martial arts.

But *rokkaku*, Japanese fighting kites, are 8 foot-tall giants, vividly painted with warlike motifs, which rustle on the thermals, trying to force each other out of the sky. They have been scrapping away in Japan for at least 300 years, and now there is a British Rokkaku Challenge with the last of four rounds being fought on tomorrow and Sunday at the Bristol Kite Festival at Ashdown Court, Bristol.

"Teams line up on one side of the arena," explained Jon Bloom, who founded the Kite Society of Great Britain 11 years ago. The society now

boasts 1,000 members, a 25 per cent increase in one year. "Once they're all flying and stable, the idea is to either cut the other person's flying line or to knock their kite down — the rokkaku is fairly unstable when it's not flying in its normal mode, so if you come up underneath and tip the bottom corner it will twist and start diving to the ground."

The hexagonal kites are so big it takes at least two people, and usually four or five, to control one. In America there is one team of 13. Tomorrow 12 teams will line up, bearing such names as The Falcon, Jorvik (from York), Dongola

Dons, and the favourite, Peacock — which happens to comprise a family from St Albans called Peacock. They have already met at Blackheath, York and Shrewsbury.

"It's certainly caught the attention of the kite-flying fraternity, and it's helpful because it can attract sponsorship," said Martin Lester, who introduced rokkaku here and is one of Britain's growing band of professional kitemakers. Sponsoring this event is the Kite Store, in Covent Garden's Neal Street. "It's a competitive thing that people can quickly identify with," Lester added.

The British version is a good deal more gentlemanly than some, he said. "In Japan there are slivers of glass in the line, or little hooked blades; in India they use ground glass-coated lines, and in Thailand they use a combination of nooses and flying hooks, like talons. The reason we don't use in them in this country is safety — not for the fliers, who know what they're doing, but for the public. If the technique is right, one line will cut through another anyway."

The kites are mostly made from fibreglass and the light and tough nylon used to make parachutes, which means they can last for ages. The button-thread lines are the main casualties. A rokkaku kite can cost anything from £15, if you make it yourself, to £200 if you buy it from Martin Lester.

Next year Britain will help organize the first international rokkaku competition, in France, at which Lester believes our new enthusiasm will present a considerable challenge. "Toko-kichi is the real word for us: kite crazy."

Simon Tait

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### CONCISE CROSSWORD No 1352

ACROSS:  
1 Mail capital (6)  
4 Colorado capital (6)  
7 Uncommon (4)  
8 Abrupt dismissal (8)  
9 Friendly understanding (7)  
11 Twisted hair lock (5)  
12 First World War German leader (6,7)  
15 Brief time (5)  
16 Argument (7)  
20 Impoverished (8)  
21 Nautical speed unit (4)  
22 Votes counter (6)  
23 Energetic worker (6)

DOWN:  
2 Frequently violent (7)  
3 Distinction (5)  
5 Sphere of influence (6)  
6 Smeared (4)  
8 Infirmary (6)  
9 Ship's repair (5)  
10 Wanting (5)  
11 Hopping Bohemian dance (5)  
13 Unbeliever (7)  
14 Master of art (7)  
15 Bones junction (5)  
17 Evaluated (5)  
18 Main Italian port (5)  
19 Expensive (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1351

ACROSS: 1 Embark 4 Season 9 Absence 10 Eager 11 Only 12 Immense 14 Fleet Street 16 Placebo 19 Tout 22 Annual 24 Reality 25 Ledger 26 Enzyme  
DOWN: 1 Elam 2 Basin 3 Runnymede 5 Ere 6 Syringe 7 Natter 8 Peltus Four 11 Off 13 Mark Twain 15 Learned 16 Tot 17 Sprawl 20 Unity 21 Kyle 23 Lie

## SATURDAY

### Portfolio Gold

At least £12,000 to be won



Roy Perry, from the Tate, at work on a 1957 driftwood sculpture by Margaret Mead

## Fading fortunes

The old masters worked in oil. New masters often work in leaves, chalk, bundles of straw and broken crockery; they paint on the back of the canvas or on photographic paper. It may be art, but will it last? Tomorrow *The Times* looks at the problems of modern restoration

**Pilgrimage to Assisi**  
In the birthplace of St Francis

**Sandwich courses**  
Fresh ideas for the lunchbox

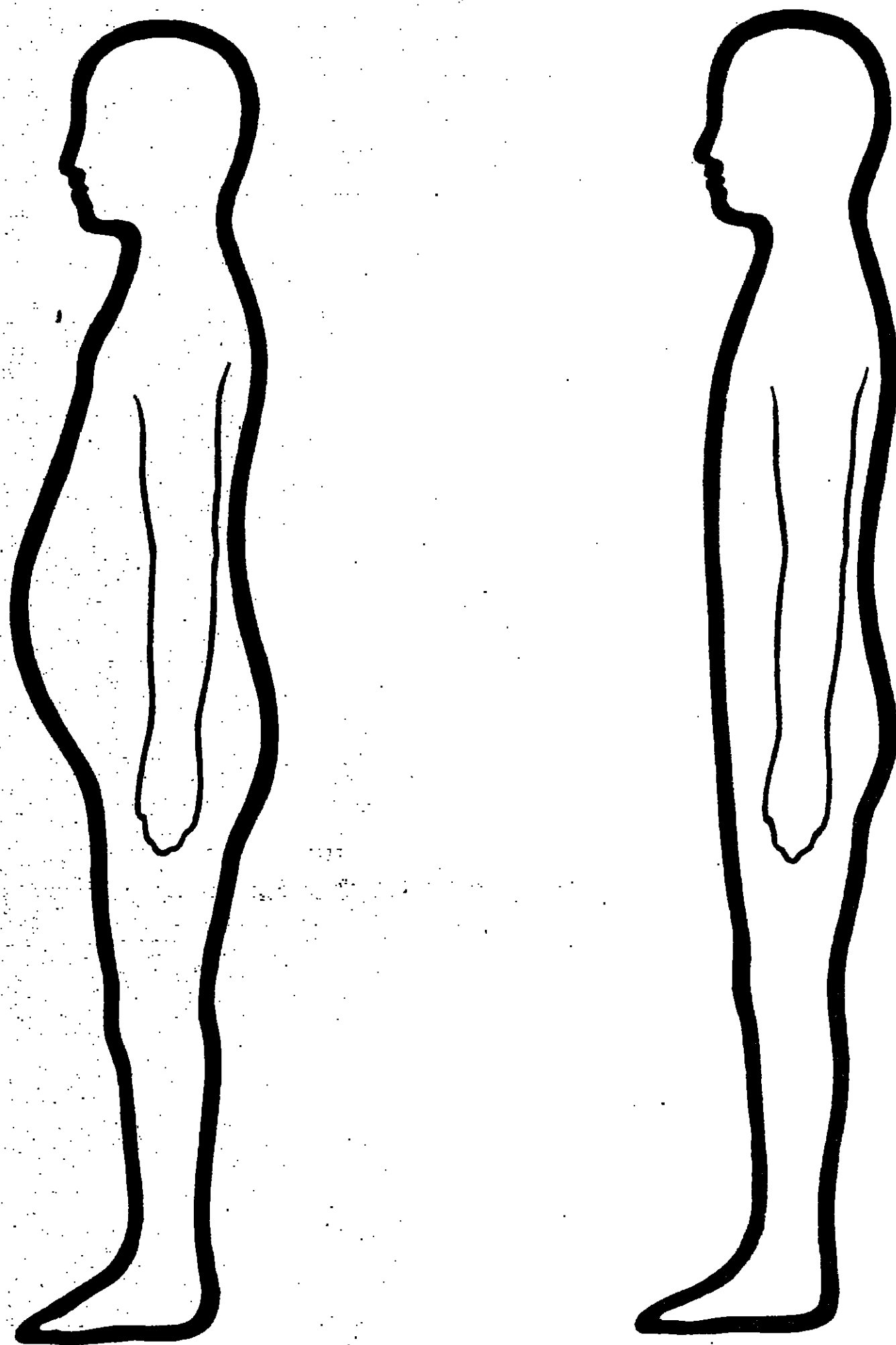
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THIS YEAR

NEXT YEAR

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*Price Waterhouse*



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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Absent friends

If the nomination list for Labour's deputy leadership is anything to go by, Roy Hattersley has lost 49 friends in the parliamentary party in the past 12 months. A mere 59 MPs have put their names to his (unopposed) nomination, compared with 108 last year. The annual beauty contest contains one surprise: amid Hattersley's dwindling list of proposers is the unlikely name of Alan Meale, the former secretary of the hard-left Campaign group. The list of NEC contenders, out on Sunday, ends speculation that Joan Ruddock, MP for Deptford, will stand in either the constituency or women's sections. Though she has embarrassed the Kinnocks, who count her a personal friend, by joining Ken Livingstone's call for left unity, I understand she may have succumbed to local party pressure not to stand, so allowing further-left candidates a chance.

### Take note

Two new Labour MPs are heading for a clash with the Transport and General Workers Union over the salary they are offering their joint, full-time secretary: £9,000 a year for someone with "excellent" shorthand and audio-typing skills. Andy Charles, the T&G's parliamentary branch secretary, has written to the *New Statesman*, in which they advertised, and the box number to complain that the offer, well below the union's recommended rates, is a "bitter blow" to the campaign for better pay. Charles told me yesterday he had received no reply from the as yet unidentified MPs, who said in the ad only that they represent Scottish seats. But their anonymity may not be preserved for ever. Before the recess MPs voted to ensure that MPs' staff contracts were lodged with the Commons' fees office.

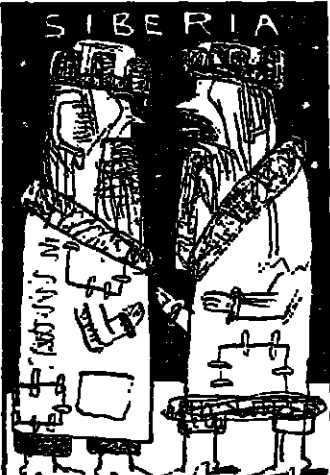
### Circus act

Part of the housing agenda that Westminster city councillors failed to reach on Wednesday night because of heckling from protesters angered by plans to sell council housing was a move to spend £2.5 million on a walk-in "home-ownership advice centre" to encourage staff further sales. Opposition councillors claim that the Tory leadership had originally considered an office just off Piccadilly Circus for the job.

### Spaced out

Blue-wrapped *Natural States* calls itself the "ultimate video". Not to be judged by its colour, it is, in fact, the latest American intensive stress treatment. Fast-living yuppies are supposed to unwind their jangled nerves with the compilation of soothing music combined with equally soporific footage of bubbling waterfalls, sluggish rivers and awesome mountainscapes. Less fattening than a gin and tonic, I suppose.

BARRY FANTONI



"We could use a teenage pilot — he might fly us out of here"

### Upping Ulster

Charles Haughey, the Irish PM, is clearly putting the Northern Ireland issue high on his agenda this autumn. To this end he has recalled Dermot Gallagher from his post as ambassador to Nigeria to head the Anglo-Irish division at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Dublin. Gallagher was press officer at the London embassy in the 1970s, and his new job is seen as a Haughey signal to No 10 that questions over extradition and the Diplock courts should be sorted out by the year-end. Perhaps they will be, now that Haughey and Mrs T have put the difficulties over the Falklands and the prison H-blocks behind them at the Brussels EEC summit in June.

### Perfectly clear

An attempt to bounce Graham Leonard, the Bishop of London, into leading a breakaway church for Anglican traditionalists, opposed to women priests, has backfired. An American group calling itself the United Episcopal Church of Maryland had suggested that he would announce his leadership of a "symbolic spiritual union" of ex-Anglican traditionalists when he delivers the Fulton Lecture at Westminster College, Missouri, later this month. The college fell for the ruse, even calling a press conference. But Leonard, who has never heard of the group, has told the college that the information is wrong. Furthermore, he has told the local bishop that he will be visiting his parish: a clear sign that he is having no truck with the breakaway group.

PHS

## Put pupils on a package

by Teresa Gorman

The thousands of holidaymakers who have been stranded, frustrated and angry, at airports this year are not only the victims of Spanish air traffic controllers intent on using them as a bargaining counter in wage negotiations. They are victims too, although they may not realize it, of British educational tradition.

The reason that millions of us flock abroad in August, when continental temperatures are at an uncomfortable peak, the beaches are packed and the airports overflowing, is that our school system is geared to the ancient needs of harvesting. Two of our largest industries, education and tourism, still dance to the tune of medieval manorial life.

Even the school syllabus is arranged to suit a rural existence which now affects less than 5 per cent of the population. School work begins in autumn and builds to a climax of examinations in June and July. It is a brave parent who dares to insist on taking the children out of school in March or April. October or November, when travel is easy, accommodation cheap and the weather from the Algarve to the Aegean is just about perfect.

Flexi-holidays would make more sense in the 20th century. They would depend on re-arrangement of the school syllabus into packages, which would be studied as and when convenient.

Modern technology has already given us the means. Videos, audio-cassettes and transparencies need only the guiding hand of a tutor rather than formal lessons and class teaching. This method is already widely practised in primary schools — everything from medieval history to modern machinery is studied in packages.

In the private sector, the home-study industry has for long packaged its products for the convenience of the customer. Flexi-holidays would do more than rob the trade unions of their annual chance to cause international mayhem. They would revolutionize the holiday industry, now crammed into a couple of months each year. The household budget would benefit greatly from lower off-season fares and cheaper accommodation. A hire car on the Algarve, which costs £100 a week in August, can

be had for £50 a week in May. Working mothers, for whom the long summer break is a nightmare, would no longer have to put their children into play-schools, paid for by the ratepayers. Two-mile traffic jams on the approaches to the West Country and the Lake District would be a thing of the past. Landladies from Blackpool to Brighton need not sleep under the kitchen table in August to cram in enough trade to keep them solvent for the rest of the year.

Kenneth Baker has declared his intention to reform the school curriculum and raise standards. He has already set up study groups for mathematics and science to lay down tighter controls of content in an attempt to thwart the malevolent effects of poor or politically motivated teachers. Although well meant, it is a move in the wrong direction.

Trying to standardize the curriculum is the equivalent of saying we can attend whichever restaurant we like so long as we all eat the same food. The best route to improving standards would be to introduce more variety and

competition. We should seize the opportunity to re-arrange the syllabus into flexible packages.

Our inspiration should be the computer software industry, which has burgeoned in response to new markets. The growth of video shops and the recording business is our insight into the way the new educational packages might be offered to the public. There really is no need to sit behind a school desk all day in order to acquire an education.

Under the present system a reluctant school pupil can get trapped with a boring teacher for a whole year, learning (or not) a subject which might seem irrelevant. How much better it would be if he could go to an educational "shop" or library, take out the packages which interested him and sit the examinations when he felt ready to take them.

There is no better way to put power back in the hands of parents. And it would give birth to two industries: flexi-holidays and flexi-education, to meet the needs of our modern, affluent world.

The author, *Conservative MP for Billericay*, spent two years as a teacher with the Inner London Education Authority.

Charles Bremner on the coming clash between Pope and Catholic America

## Vatican flock unpenned

New York Pope John Paul II embarks next week on a 10-day tour of the United States that will present one of the most delicate challenges of his pontificate so far. With the exception of a final stop in Detroit, heartland of the old Catholic working class, he will travel only in the southern and western states from Florida to California, greeting for much of the time the growing and loyal Hispanic flock who now account for 11 million of the church's 53 million members in the United States.

When he paid his first visit to the US in 1979 he was given a rapturous reception. This time he will find a church that is thriving but which is also moving dangerously far from the authority of the Vatican. American Catholics, from the laity to many bishops, question the Pope's conservative teachings and resent his recent attempts to discipline dissenting clergy and theologians.

Because of the acrimony the visit is creating within the church, many progressive Catholics say it would be better if he stayed away. The Rev Richard McBrien, professor of theology at Notre Dame University, says the trip will give "the wrong impression that he is the only one who is responsible for the church", while some traditionalists are worried that the Pope will provide such a target for demonstrators that the trip will be remembered principally for discord.

Protesters, mainly non-Catholics but including some disgruntled clergy, are planning to air their grievances along the Pope's route, and particularly in San Francisco, where he will speak on sexual issues and meet Aids patients. The change in Catholic attitudes is the inevitable corollary of changes in the Catholics' standing. From a minority community, mainly of comparatively recent immigrants, Catholics have moved into the mainstream of American society. On average they are better off and better educated than Protestants; their families are smaller than they once were. *Fortune* magazine recently found that 19.1 per cent of the country's managing directors were Catholic, compared with only 17.6 per cent who are Episcopalian — the "Wasp" denomination that has long dominated the American establishment. In the 1964 election John Kennedy's Catholicism was a big issue, but the fact that four of the current presidential



Chris Priestley

contenders are Catholic is hardly ever mentioned.

American Catholics go to church more often than those in most European countries, but their education and affluence, along with greater lay involvement in local church affairs, has brought a strong reluctance to accept unquestioningly the sovereignty of the Vatican. On the whole, American Catholics believe they can disagree with the Pope's teachings and remain loyal — a fact borne out by some startling opinion polls ahead of the papal visit. *Time* magazine, for example, found this week that 93 per cent believe they can disagree with the Pope and remain good Catholics.

Dissent is most startling on sexual issues. Only 24 per cent believe contraception is wrong and only 29 per cent disapprove of pre-marital sex. More than three quarters believe that divorced Catholics should be allowed to remarry in church. More than half accept abortion in certain circumstances and 27 per cent approve of it on demand. Just more than half

also believe that women should be ordained and priests allowed to marry. In a survey last year, a quarter of 145 bishops questioned thought that priests no longer believe in priestly celibacy.

In many areas the clergy has responded to the more tolerant social climate by ministering to avowed homosexuals, allowing remarriage of divorcees and frequently refraining from enforcing other official teachings that the laity finds unpalatable.

But far from all American Catholics favour the emergence of such "cafeteria Catholicism", as the critics call it. Conservatives such as Cardinal John O'Connor of New York believe that certain doctrines must transcend the temporal climate, no matter how unpopular they may be, and that disobedience undermines the church.

The Pope's problem is how to hold the allegiance of the church's richest and one of its most influential branches while retaining respect for the primacy of Rome. It is widely accepted in the church that John Paul has little liking for

modern US society, or at least its materialism, and there is talk of a visit of anti-Americanism in the Vatican.

His strategy so far has been to reassure orthodoxy in the senior hierarchy by appointing conservative bishops and by mounting a limited counter-attack on prominent dissenters. About 15 new bishops are ordained each year, but a majority of the 387 members of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops are still counted as liberals.

For the American bishops, the most chilling episode in the counter-offensive, directed by Cardinal Ratzinger, the Vatican's chief enforcer of orthodoxy, was the censure of Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen of Seattle last year. The Vatican reduced his powers after accusing him of tolerating a mass by homosexuals, dispensing too many marriage annulments and other offences. His authority was later restored, but only after much tension between Rome and the US bishops.

The church is also trying to curb the liberal theologians. The Rev Charles Curran, professor of moral theology at the Catholic University of America, is now appealing in a Washington order against a Vatican order to sack him from his job.

The bishops will have a rare chance to talk privately with the Pope at a meeting in Los Angeles. In his 50 public speeches, he is highly unlikely to show the warmth felt for him personally by rebuking local clergy or laity.

Church officials are emphasizing the celebratory side of his tour, which is expected to attract a turnout of millions from the Sun Belt and from across the border with Mexico. They say the Pope's desire for conciliation was shown by his meeting in Rome this week with American Jewish leaders who had been angered by his reception of President Kurt Waldheim of Austria. The Pope will meet senior Jewish figures when he arrives in Miami on Thursday.

Far from agonizing over doctrine, American souvenir makers are cashing in. They are already doing brisk business with T-shirts and items such as "Pope on a Rope" soap, lawn-sprinklers with the inscription "Let us Spray", "Pope-corn" and Pope-masks. But the prize for poorest taste probably goes to the town of Carmel in California, whose mayor is the actor Clint Eastwood. A poster there shows a planned meeting between the two with the legend "Thou Hast Made My Day".

unavailing debate. Although quotas on dairy production are acknowledged to have been more effective than most people expected, there is a general resistance both in Brussels and among EEC member governments to extending them to other commodities.

The situation is complicated by the fact that priorities vary greatly between different countries. While "efficient" agricultural economies, like the British and the Dutch, can tolerate a steady decline in the number of farmers and farmworkers, even though this may mean considerable hardship at local level, the French, the Germans and the Mediterranean countries continue to insist that the survival of their millions of small farmers is politically, economically and socially paramount.

Even within a strictly British context, taking land out of production does not automatically mean a gain to the non-farming public in terms of access and recreation. A field left fallow instead of being used to grow wheat or barley does not overnight become a valuable nature reserve; left uncultivated, it will revert to useless scrub.

In the upland areas, which are the most valued for recreation and tourism, livestock husbandry is the bedrock of land management. There may be scope for persuading hill farmers to play a more active role in encouraging public access and, in so doing, to diversify their own incomes, but to force them to abandon their holdings would be disastrous. The interests of the farming and non-farming communities may sometimes appear incompatible, but they are not fundamentally in conflict.

John Grigg

## The late arrival of Mary Jane

Feeling, recently, the need for escapism literature, I found myself reading Sapper's *Bulldog Drummmond in Bar*. Published in 1935, near the end of the author's life, it is not particularly good; but it is, in some ways, a curious and revealing document of its time.

The menace of war pervades the book, and a sinister Jewish financier is depicted as the possible arbiter of when and how it will break out. His political philosophy is summed up in a notable exchange with a senior British civil servant who calls on him secretly at his hotel.

"Governments today can be divided into three categories: dictators, knaves and fools. You have no dictator in England, and... Well, what would be the result, Sir James, if I offered you half a million down, here and now, if you would pursue some line of action dictated by me?"

"I should be shocked and horrified, sir."

"Precisely. But there are many other countries where a man in your position would be shocked and horrified if that offer was not made. And so we are only left with the third category."

The financier evokes the terrors of aerial bombardment — like anti-Semitism, a flavour of the period: "Just before you arrived, Sir James, I was standing in the window looking over this great city of yours, and in my imagination I heard the drone of an attacking air fleet. I saw the holocaust below. It was no trumpet raid such as you experienced in the last war, and by which, so it would seem to the onlooker, you still set your standard. They were up there by their hundreds and the raid itself was the actual declaration of war."

The only way to prevent the catastrophe is to have at least equivalent power to retaliate. But that the British do not have and — Sir James indicates — are not prepared to pay for. The conversation helps the financier to crystallize his thoughts:

"Was the time right? A hundred different factors had to be weighed in the balance; a hundred conflicting interests taken into consideration — interests that overlapped and interlaced in a way that made their mutual reactions well nigh incalculable."

It is unfortunate, to put it mildly, that the all too justifiable warning about British weakness should be combined, in the book, with the figure of a cynical Jewish plutocrat owing no allegiance to any country or to the elementary laws of humanity. But such flawed thinking and feeling was not uncommon in the Thirties, and helps to explain why Hitler was able to get away with so much.

As a commentary on the period these extracts have a melancholy resonance. But even more intriguing is a passage in which a familiar problem of our own time is disconcertingly anticipated. One character is telling another of a drug "that breaks the strongest nerve" and announces it as some-

thing entirely new and outlandish. Its name: marijuana.

"Known to drug addicts as Mary Jane, its effects are literally terrible. As a general rule it is made into cigarettes, but it can also be administered subcutaneously. And after a while it reduces a man to such a pitiful condition of nerves that he ceases to be a man. He becomes a gibbering wreck, scared out of his life by the slightest trifle."

It is hardly surprising that the word "marijuana" should have been a novelty to Sapper, or that his description of its effects should have been so exaggerated. The word does not appear in the 1935 edition of the *OED*, or even in Paul C. Berg's *Dictionary of New Words in English* (1953). Indeed, the 1971 edition of the *OED* still does not deign to include it, though by then it was, surely, a household word in this country.

Marijuana is the North American (Mexican) name for a drug long known here as cannabis, hashish or Indian hemp. In Craigie and Hulbert's *Dictionary of American English* (1942) the first mention of it cited is from *Scribner's Magazine* in May 1894, to the effect that it was "used by discarded women for the purpose of wreaking a terrible revenge upon recreant lovers."

At the time when Sapper was writing *Bulldog Drummmond in Bar*, there was a scare about marijuana in the United States, which his lurid description of its supposed properties may well reflect. Ben Whitaker, in his fascinating book on drug addiction recently published (*The Global Connection*, Cape £16) tells us that in 1932 the US Federal Narcotics Bureau Commissioner, H.J. Anslinger, committed himself to a crusade to eradicate the "lethal weed", which he described as a cause of "murder, assault, rape, physical demoralization and mental breakdown", and as more dangerous than heroin or cocaine.

Directly or indirectly, some word of the Anslinger crusade may have reached Sapper in England. In any case, his view of the drug (and Anslinger's) is not widely shared today, though Whitaker shows that expert opinion on it is still not unanimous. His argument suggests that it might be sensible to decriminalize or even to license it, but not to legalize it fully.

Among experienced though not expert opinions he quotes that of Baudelaire, that "wine exalts the will; hashish annihilates it". To Rastafarians, on the other hand, hashish under all its names is a sacramental herb, whereas alcohol and tobacco are mere drugs. Rastafarians identify it as the "herb for the service of man" referred to in Psalm 104.

To Orthodox Christians the sacramental quality of alcohol may seem to be established by Christ's first miracle, and by the fact that bread and wine, rather than bread and water, are used for Communion. It is less easy for tobacco to obtain respectability from the Bible.

however... Henry Stanhope

## The indecisive majority

What Britain needs is a fifth force in politics. Once again the country is in the grip of the big battalions, bitterly divided by their policies, personalities and ambition. As always, the man in the middle is ignored as the parties sway to and fro across the political spectrum, locked in a fearsome battle for power and glory. I refer of course to the Liberals and the SDP.

It's always been somewhat the same, of course, though never quite as serious as this. At one time political opinion was polarized by the Tories and Whigs, depending on whether one belonged to White's club or to Brooks's. Then it was hijacked by the Conservatives and Liberals (the Carlton club or the Reform) and ultimately Labour (Central Wolverhampton Working Men's).

Now, however, it is dominated by those political party barons David Owen and David Steel, much as East London was ruled in the Sixties by the Richardson gang and the Kray brothers. These former electoral allies, joined by several hundred miles of Celtic fringe, who once struck such fear in the hearts and minds of Smith Square and Whitehall Road, have now turned their sharpened lances on each other.

But is their bitter enmity good for the nation? Is their dedication to outworn inflexible dogma what Britain is calling out for, as the 20th century enters its dimming end? To ask one example, the Liberals want to spend no more money on nuclear weapons, while the SDP wants to spend it on nothing else. Would it not be better if they were in favour of nuclear weapons one week and against them the next? It's the politics of compromise we seek.

I am therefore reviving my idea, first proposed four years ago, of launching a Don't Knows party. I received numerous messages of support at the time from those in the political wilderness who were seeking a new means of expression. And as any poll will show, whether it concerns Sir Wars or one's favourite brand of unsweetened bramble jelly, the Don't Knows form a powerful body of no-opinion. They just need a little discipline and theo-

ogy to become a political force. We are the people who don't know whether we would like to see David Owen, David Steel, David Bowie or David Gower become prime minister or, for that matter, England cricket captain. Do we like Mr Gorbachev more than President Reagan? Less than Mrs Thatcher, or about the same as Mr Neil Kinnock? "Dunno" we mutter warily, backing away.

We do not know whether we are for or against the poll tax, whether smokers should have to apply for a special licence, or whether conscription should be reintroduced for those who drive around with their stereos turned up and their car windows down.

We have no instant opinion on the Duchess of York or Arthur Scargill, Jeffrey Archer, Peter Wright, Bobby Robson, Diego Maradona or Joan Collins. We do not know whether the Notting Hill carnival should be moved to the island of Guernsey, whether we like our hamburgers with or without onions or whether women's wrestling in mud should be designated an Olympic sport. We do not know whether we are in favour of M3, against M1, or even what it is. To us, such simple ignorance is bliss.

Now there was a time when the SDP looked as though it might become "our lot". It would create a land of *laissez-faire* peopled by those of civilized tastes and preferences. Mozart would be piped through the air vents, fine claret poured through the taps, sleek cats would prow through Cowley Street and a television channel would be devoted entirely to cricket. We would all live happily ever after in a spirit of political consensus.

Alas, it was not to be. Power tends to corrupt, they say, and lack of power tends to corrupt even quicker. As this week's conference demonstrated, the SDP has been overtaken by an all too familiar malaise. It has started to take itself seriously. Even the urbane Mr MacLennan could not keep a note of passion from his speech as he prepared his depleted army for the ritual of falling on its sword. People of our non-persuasion would never do that. Or would we? I really don't know...

سوالیہ جواب





1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481-4100

## BACK TO THE HEYSEL

The decision to extradite 26 Liverpool football supporters to Belgium, to face charges relating to the Heysel stadium disaster two years ago, must be right. Their departure next week for the remand wing at Louvain prison will be painful for their families and will hardly provide much pleasure for anyone. But it will serve the cause of justice in both countries.

The months of waiting for those involved have been traumatic — and are by no means over. The trial is unlikely to start until the end of this year or the beginning of next, after further Belgian legal investigation. But the delay has reflected the difficulties of police work in two countries and, to some extent, the proprieties of a sophisticated legal code.

It is also the result of some ineptitude on the part of the legal authorities here in Britain. A technical blunder led last April to the High Court first quashing the extradition order. But this was part of a system of checks and balances whose primary function is to guard the interests of the individual, not the State.

The incarceration of the 26 in Louvain before the hearings start, will make visiting hard for their families. But conditions there seem likely to be much better than those in Wormwood Scrubs where the men have been recently held. There would seem to be generous facilities for exercise and recreation, and for regular communication with the outside world. This would probably have been the case anyway. As it is, with the critical eyes of Europe turned upon them, the Belgian authorities are leaving nothing to chance in order to see fair play.

This must also apply to the trial. The men's families and lawyers have argued that the hearing will be unfair, if only because the Belgians will be seeking retribution. They will be looking out for scapegoats on whom to pin the blame.

In fact, it seems more likely that the Belgians will feel themselves to be on trial — so intense will be the glare of the publicity. They will therefore strive to maintain the quality of their justice. The offer by 15 senior Belgian barristers to appear for the defence may not be

as altruistic as it sounds. But it exemplifies none the less the benefits which can accrue from such exposure.

There is too easy an assumption in this country that the British judicial system is incomparable. When British nationals are arraigned in courts abroad, it is inferred that they are especially hard done by. There are indeed parts of the globe, in the Soviet bloc and the Third World in particular, where one's suspicion of unfair prejudice is well founded.

But this is not necessarily so in Belgium, or our other major European partners. Their legal system is different from that in Britain, but there is no reason to suppose it to be inferior. Defendants may feel disadvantaged by not speaking the local language and by appearing amid strange procedures.

But this is a risk which applies to some extent to anybody journeying abroad. If football supporters object to being tried in foreign parts, perhaps they had better not travel there in the first place — or at least be on their best behaviour.

There has indeed long been a need to improve rather than impede the judicial conduit between this country and others in Western Europe. The new Criminal Justice Bill should help to do this by easing the legal requirements in Britain before a wanted man is extradited abroad.

It is clearly undesirable that people should be handed over for reasons of political expediency. Given appropriate safeguards, however, closer legal co-operation between London and Western capitals should serve the cause of justice, not obstruct it.

These are in one sense early days. The 26 Liverpool supporters are still innocent under the law. Not even the charges against them have yet been framed, although most seem likely to be accused of manslaughter. After the violence in the Heysel stadium two years ago, justice must not only be done but must be seen to be done. Their extradition is the best guarantee that it is done — and that European football can look to the future again, not its unhappy past.

## AUTHORITY ON AIDS

The Government's new public health campaign to combat the spread of Aids is aimed specifically at one of the groups known to be most at risk, intravenous drug users. The last major campaign was criticized widely for being aimed too indiscriminately at the whole population, and for being too oblique and euphemistic. The present one is more deliberately targeted and explicit, even deliberately vulgar.

To complain first about too broad and remote a campaign and then about excessive vulgarity may make the Department of Health feel it really cannot win, that it might as well ignore adverse criticism altogether. That would be a mistake. On anything to do with Aids, the experts and everyone else still have much to learn. Any attempt to alter sexual habits, or in this case unsafe drug use practices, by public advertising is a journey into the unknown.

In the case of drug abuse, the targets of the campaign may be presumed to be well aware that they are bent on self-destruction anyway, with or without the additional risk of Aids. If they have not been deterred by the knowledge they already have, it is unlikely — but not impossible — that they will be deterred by news of an additional hazard. But the prospect of a rampant Aids epidemic through the entire population of drug abusers, estimated at more than 50,000, with a high risk of infection in a much larger and completely innocent fringe group, is so appalling that the Government is right to take the gamble.

That does not mean all semblance of dignity and decency must be thrown to the wind in desperation. One of the campaign's slogans which has already drawn criticism would be better dropped. It will give offence to many while giving nothing by way of additional useful information to the few. These anti-Aids advertisements need the common touch, but

they also need to convey that they are authoritative and that the warnings they contain are very serious indeed.

Aids is still far from being brought under control in the two groups statistically most at risk: homosexuals, and intravenous drug users. The first major advertising campaign was designed to warn of the dangers of sexual promiscuity, and although the medical evidence suggests Aids can be transmitted between heterosexuals as well as homosexuals, it was the latter which needed the message most urgently. But it was not thought advisable to transmit television advertisements aimed explicitly at that section of the population. This led to the absurd spectacle of the nation's old age pensioners and promiscuous homosexuals being all equally and earnestly urged to have "safe sex".

Now, there is some evidence, both here and in America, that an increased sense of responsibility among homosexuals is beginning to change sexual practices and habits which are among the most dangerous. Advertising campaigns are known to be a good way of implanting images, impressions and vague associations, but they are less good at conveying precise information.

Where both promiscuous sex and drug abuse are concerned, the associations likely to be perceived will be generally bad ones. The permissiveness of the pre-Aids era was fuelled by the idea that illicit sex and drugs were exciting, glamorous, and seemingly free of danger. Probably the most that can be hoped for from the Government's anti-Aids campaign is an end to that aura of glamour and a realization of new dangers. That may well turn out to be the most valuable of all the changes in attitude brought about by the fight against this deadly disease.

## PANAMA'S BUSINESS PARTY

Until recently, Panamanian businessmen were better associated with a talent for making money than with devotion to democracy. During 20 years of military dictatorship, Panama has flourished and prospered as an offshore banking centre, with a higher income per head and a bigger middle class than anywhere in central America. Since June, however, commercial life has been interrupted by a series of demonstrations and protests started by the very class which might appear to have most to lose by upsetting banking confidence.

The country's businessmen have banded together to form an opposition movement, the Civilian Crusade. It is operating outside the framework of existing opposition parties and its aims are to remove General Noriega, the head of the defence forces, from his role as the country's effective dictator, and to institute democracy.

General Noriega emerged as Panama's military strong man in 1983, two years after the death of the populist — and popular — dictator General Torrijos. Although not particularly repressive by Latin American standards, Noriega is the target of many complaints, which range from his unprepossessing appearance to charges of corruption, assassinating political enemies and clinging to power by unethical methods. He is accused of rigging the elections in 1984, which were intended to remove the military from politics, and of having afterwards replaced one figure-head president with another.

In June these accusations were unexpectedly made public by Noriega's former second in command, Col. Roberto Herrera. This aroused middle class discontent. Since then, Noriega has adopted increasingly tough measures to deal with demonstrations on the streets.

Meanwhile, the economy is rapidly worsening as investors take flight and withdraw their funds.

The United States cannot but be interested in the situation. It has troops stationed in the Panama Canal zone. Indeed, the United States — for the sake of the canal — virtually created the country in 1903 by arranging for it to be lopped off Colombia. The US administration has already taken sides by withdrawing aid and endorsing the demands of the Civilian Crusade. This is partly because the US does not want to associate itself with a dictator who might soon be removed, and partly because, whatever its detractors may say, Washington encourages democracy abroad where possible.

But it could be unwise to write off the general too soon. His actions so far suggest that he is not yet in danger of losing his grip on the country's affairs. Until he is deserted by sections of the defence forces, his opponents lack the means to bring about his removal. Since he has done well by the military, in terms of sharing out the spoils of corruption, his officers are unlikely to desert quickly to the side of democracy. Moreover, the Civilian Crusade remains largely a middle class movement and a certain amount of popular sympathy still lies with the existing regime.

The general has now countered Washington by suggesting that it is backing his opponents because it intends ultimately to renege on the conditions of the Panama Canal Treaties under which control of the canal will be ceded to Panama in the year 2000. The danger of too overt an espousal of the opposition's cause is that the general may yet succeed in riding the storm, in which case the US will be left with a truculent and resentful general in its central American backyard.

## Soviet view of missiles balance

From Dr Lev Semeiko

Sir, The article by Gerald Frost, Director of the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies in London (August 30), is incredibly biased.

The author claims that the USSR does not share the concept of strategic stability. This is untrue. The USSR is ready to give up both a sword and a shield — both nuclear and space weapons. The USSR is for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in space which will predetermine strategic stability. The USSR is against endless talk about the need for such stability. Deeds are essential, and they are what it is seeking now in Geneva.

Gerald Frost maintains that the military balance keeps changing in our favour and that this is dangerous. Yes, the USSR has improved the balance, but it has not achieved military superiority by any means, and it rejects the idea of supremacy as such. It is ready to establish equal numbers for strategic delivery vehicles and warheads, and has proposed to the US a draft treaty on 50 per cent cuts in strategic arms.

The USSR is prepared to liquidate more medium-range missiles and warheads on them than the US. Besides, it is urging talks to reduce conventional and tactical nuclear weapons, and eliminate the existing disproportions and imbalances. But your author turns a blind eye to all this.

Mr Frost goes on to accuse both the USSR and the US of following

the road to a non-nuclear world. True, the USSR is really following it. But there is no reason to accuse the US of doing so, for it is just marking time. The US Administration wants not to eliminate nuclear weapons, but merely to reduce them to an "acceptable" level. The example of the 72 American nuclear warheads on West German Pershing-1As is rather convincing: the US wants to preserve them even if the USSR had no such warheads at all. But the USSR will not accept such an unfair approach.

Even more surprising is his description of the 72 warheads as a "fig leaf". But this "leaf" equals approximately 2,000 Hiroshima bombs. This is why the elimination of these warheads would be important not only politically, but also militarily on the road to a nuclear-free Europe. But your author is against such a turn, and this is why he is sympathetic with Bonn which is allegedly becoming "blackmailable" by the USSR.

The article paints a horrible picture of the implications of the proposed zero-zero option. The author gives a brilliant reasoning in the vein of the old political thinking. But it is time to think in a new way in order to survive in the 20th century and after.

Yours faithfully,  
LEV SEMEIKO,  
Institute of US & Canadian Studies,  
USSR Academy of Sciences,  
Moscow, USSR,  
September 1.

## Aid to Contras

From Mrs Faith Tolkien

Sir, Apropos your leader of August 27, which upheld the morality of US aid to the Contras, I would like to point out that this aid has been ruled to be in violation of international law by the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

From reading foreign reports, I have the impression that the achievement to date of President Reagan's "freedom fighters" has been to bring deprivation and suffering to an already poor country; that the improvements made by the Nicaraguan Government in education and health after the awful legacy of the Somoza regime have been seriously undermined by Contra attacks — 370 schools destroyed and over 220 health centres destroyed or abandoned; and that atrocities have been committed against the civilian population.

Finally, in comparing favourably the activities of Solidarity with those of the Nicaraguan Government, the leader says: "Solidarity, unlike the Nicaraguan Government, was not encouraging armed insurrection in the Soviet Union and among its neighbours."

True of Solidarity, but surely if anyone has been "encouraging armed insurrection" in the other area it is the US against the Nicaraguan Government and not vice versa? Yours sincerely,  
FAITH TOLKIN,  
28 Church Street,  
Watlington,  
Oxford,  
September 1.

been at its most acute with computer operators, medical secretaries and financial experts, who can all earn vastly greater salaries in the private sector.

There are considerable numbers of clinicians like myself who have taken on roles in the Griffiths management structure (without pay) as an additional element of service to our beleaguered health service. We see working alongside other agency staff and staff in definitive posts, with vastly differing pay and conditions of service, and we know that agencies probably charge at least 25 per cent commission in addition to basic rates.

Perhaps Professor Dyson (August 21) could use some of his skills in industrial relations in addressing this problem from the roots rather than challenging the Treasury to watch the implications of recent initiatives involving local pay deals.

Maybe the time has indeed come when a management consultancy firm should re-evaluate all NHS pay (Spectrum, August 24) and we should start again with complete restructuring of the Whitley machinery for determining pay and conditions of work. Yours faithfully,  
ANN NAVLO,  
(Consultant anaesthetist and theatre manager),  
Basildon Hospital,  
Basildon, Essex,  
August 24.

water and that during periods of drought the incumbent's wife insisted that the organist play the Hallelujah Chorus. This was not from any love of Handel's music but to ensure that the pond in the vicarage garden was adequately supplied with water from the engine's exhaust.

I have only rumours of other similar engines. It is possible that this one was the unique child of a local inventor?

Yours sincerely,  
ERIC CHAMBERLAIN,  
13 The Avenue,  
Northwood, Middlesex,  
August 31.

## Justice in Zimbabwe

From the Reverend Father Arthur R. Lewis

Sir, Your leader, "How to beggar Zimbabwe" (August 24), was biased, if it was biased at all, in favour of contemporary Zimbabwe. It certainly did not merit Mr Aloys Cluff's condemnation in your issue of August 26 nor his unblinking defence of Zimbabwe's now imminent one-party state.

Mr Cluff is able, owing to his business interests, to travel freely in Zimbabwe and to befriend its leaders. The latter's critics enjoy no such liberty; nor any certainty that they will not see the inside of Mr Mugabe's jails.

Incidentally, is Mr Cluff aware of the plight of Mr Neil Harper and Mr John Austin, both apostolic, who over the past 18 months have repeatedly been cleared by the courts but remain in detention despite the recommendation of the government's own review tribunal?

done; and that atrocities have been committed against the civilian population.

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ERIC CHAMBERLAIN,  
13 The Avenue,  
Northwood, Middlesex,  
August 31.

The idea is fast gaining ground that one-party rule, morally repugnant in Western countries, is somehow reputable in Africa. Nothing could be further from the truth. Added to the intrinsic evils of Soviet-style tyranny is the reality of tribal domination. The single party in Zimbabwe will be an overwhelmingly Shona party, consigning the hapless Matabele, at best, to the status of second-class citizens. The present horrifying slaughter of white farmers in Matabeleland stems from their position between two warring tribal factions.

One has only to look at Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia (and a score of other African one-party states) to see the path on which Zimbabwe is now embarked. You, Sir, were right to question it. Yours faithfully,  
A. R. LEWIS,  
(Hon. President, Rhodesia Christian Group),  
PO Box 430,  
London E4,  
August 29.

## Prosecution of war crimes suspects

From Mr Greville Janner, QC, MP for Leicester West (Labour)

Sir, In his excellent article, "Laws that protect the war crimes suspect" (August 26), Professor Gerald Draper points to the possibility that legislation may be required in order to bring British citizens to account for war crimes. He himself was a formidable British war crimes prosecutor in Germany and he is a much appreciated ally of the All Party War Crimes Group.

I know that Professor Draper is as anxious as any of us to ensure that those against whom there is cogent and powerful evidence of personal involvement in mass murder or genocide should not escape justice because they succeeded in tricking their way into the United Kingdom in the guise of genuine refugees and thereafter in hiding their complicity in the most heinous of crimes.

The idea that Britain would deliberately harbour mass killers is unthinkable. We must therefore hope that Professor Draper is wrong in his conclusion that if legislation is required in order to bring the guilty to justice, this "would probably... be opposed by both Parliament and the British people".

The United States is now prosecuting and deporting American citizens with major involvement in serious war crimes, including mass murders. Australia is preparing to deal with war crimes suspects in its jurisdictions. In Canada such a law is in its final parliamentary stages.

I do not believe that either the Parliament or the people of our country, which stood so proudly and fiercely alone in the battle against Nazism, would willingly be alone in tolerating the presence of Nazi war criminals in our midst.

I believe that most of my parliamentary colleagues, whatever their parties, would wish for the guilty to be brought to justice and the innocent absolved of blame, as swiftly as possible. Yours faithfully,  
GREVILLE JANNER,  
House of Commons,  
August 27.

This year another 180,000 children will be involved in family breakups so traumatic that, within two years, half of them will have completely lost contact with the parent who had to leave home. I run a local self-help group called Access for parents who are separated from their children, and our members find that once access has been stopped, just as with children in care, by the time social reports are prepared it can easily take a year or longer to get to court. Unlike local authorities, custodial parents rarely obey the orders of the court and there are no effective sanctions which the courts are prepared to apply. Where access is concerned the courts are unable or unwilling to enforce their own orders.

Lawyers and the judiciary need training in family matters, and effective ways of enforcing court orders need to be found. Yet the general election was hardly over when the decision to abandon family courts was announced — not because there is no urgent need, but because the cost is thought to be too great. Yours etc,  
DAVID CANNON,  
Flat 4, Bursdon Close,  
Glensfield,  
Leicester,  
August 27.

## Point of return

From the Director of Cambridgeshire Community Council

Sir, I am receiving enquiries from elderly people concerning a Government proposal that as from April, 1988, anyone with more than £3,000 savings will be assumed to have £1 a week income for each £250 above the £3,000 starting point.

As this represents a return on capital of 20.8 per cent net of all taxes I hope the minister's guidelines will indicate to my enquirers the savings medium which gives this guaranteed return so that they are not penalized excessively for prudence in earlier years. Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL R. BOND, Director,  
Cambridgeshire Community Council,  
Cambridgeshire House,  
7 Hills Road,  
Cambridge,  
August 26.

## Run of the mill

From Professor Neil Kessel

Sir, John Rae ("Run of the mill geniuses", August 28) is right to distinguish genius from talent. As an ex-schoolmaster he might appreciate Berenson's synoptic remark that "we define genius as the capacity for productive reaction against one's training".

Rae's view enshrines a notion of genius lying in the mind of the beholder — in being able to provoke a universal resonance. This has led many to link fame as a necessary accompaniment of genius. That is a poor route to follow.

Instead, we should reflect on Diderot's discussion about whether we should talk of "having genius" (that is of a force, or a passion, that invades a man and takes him over) or of "being a genius" (Rae's usage). Yours faithfully,  
NEIL KESSEL,  
University Hospital of South Manchester,  
Department of Psychiatry,  
West Didsbury,  
Manchester,  
August 29.

From Mr Kevin Fitzmaurice  
Sir, May I offer an alternative Western, male eleven to match John Rae's team of geniuses, man-for-man: Plato for Aristotle; Handel (Bach); Mozart (Beethoven); Marx (Christ); Milton (Dante); Voltaire (Goethe); Hume (Kant); Michelangelo (Leonardo); Alexander the Great (Napoleon); Einstein (Newton); Cervantes (Shakespeare). Yours sincerely,  
KEVIN FITZMAURICE,  
Pitt House,  
Wroxham Road,  
Coltishall,  
Norwich, Norfolk,  
August 29.



## ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 4 1786

Taking advantage of unrest in Ireland, the French landed a force at Killybegs, County Mayo, and enjoyed an initial success. The British victory predicted below occurred when the invaders surrendered to General Gerard Lake (1744-1808) on September 8 at Ballinamuck.

## [FRENCH LANDING IN IRELAND]

... We had every reason to hope that we should have been enabled to add some further authentic particulars to the above communications, as Government was in hourly expectation throughout yesterday evening of receiving the news of some decisive action having taken place; but at eleven o'clock last night no further advice had reached the town. We have no doubt, however, but the event is now decided, and the enemy completely subdued, as Marquis CORNWALLIS had arrived at Ballinamuck with eight thousand men, and intended to attack the enemy without further delay. He had moreover been joined by the forces under General LAKE. The enemy had not advanced beyond Castlebar. Towards Leitrim, Munster and the North, cordons of troops are forming to prevent any partial escapes.

We have the pleasure to observe, that notwithstanding the partial success of the enemy in the first instance in driving back General LAKE's detachment, which was owing to the greater part of the troops under his command being young recruits, who had never seen service, very few of the peasantry have been prevailed upon to join him. Nor indeed can there be a stronger proof of the ticklish ground on which the enemy is aware that he now stands, than the circumstance of the French Commander's having sent back all the prisoners taken, having no means of confining them in safety, nor of subsisting them. The French are commanded by General SURAZIN, and have a number of very skillful Officers among them, particularly Engineers.

It is with great satisfaction that we state on the most undoubted authority, that the North of Ireland, where the insurrection would most probably have shown itself in the first instance, is more tranquil than it has been for many years past; and we do not hear from any good authority of disturbances in any other parts of the country, resulting from the French invasion...

The check experienced at Castlebar is thus accounted for in a letter from Ireland:

"General LAKE, who left Dublin on Saturday the 25th ult. at two o'clock, P.M. arrived on the next evening at a village near Castlebar, where he had directed the forces of the district to assemble with all possible speed; some of these troops had many miles to march within a very few hours and, in consequence, at a very early hour the next morning but a very small part of the intended army having assembled, (not quite one thousand men) the General was attacked on the very point of rendezvousing, by the enemy, who had marched in the course of the evening and night before in full force from Killybegs."

"The King's troops, consisting of detachments from two regiments of English Fencibles, Kilkeny and Limerick city militia, and Royal Irish Artillery, with six field-pieces, sustained the attack of the French with great gallantry, and had there been any time for preparation arrangements, would probably have defeated them; but the Fencibles having given way, and the six field-pieces fallen into the hands of the enemy, the General found it necessary to retreat with some loss..."

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## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
September 3: The Duchess of York this morning visited King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, and opened the London Evening Standard Scanning Unit, the Variety Club Children's Hospital Outpatients Department and the Belgrave Department of Child and Family Psychiatry.

Miss Helen Hughes was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 3: The Princess of Wales this morning visited the Courtauld Textile Group factory at Raymouth Lane, Worsop, Nottinghamshire.

Her Royal Highness subsequently visited the Basildon District General Hospital, Worsop.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Mrs Max Pike and Commander Richard Aylard, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Queen will open the new London City Airport in the Royal Docks on November 5.

The Duke of York, Royal Patron of Fight for Sight, will attend a reception at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, on October 21, on the occasion of the launch of the Fight for Sight Special Appeal.

The Duke and Duchess of York will attend the Last Night of the Proms at the Albert Hall on September 12.

The Duchess of York will attend the inaugural banquet of the Anglo-Mauritian Association at the Mansion House on September 9.

The Duke and Duchess of York will visit Mauritius from September 26 until October 1.

The Princess Royal will rededicate HMS Jersey in Rosyth Dockyard, Fife, on September 11.

The Duke of Gloucester has become Patron of the King Mahendra UK Trust for Nature Conservation.

### Today's royal engagement

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of the Royal Surgical Aid Society, will attend a ball at Dorton House School for the Blind, near Sevenoaks, Kent, at 8.40.

Mr Ahmed E.H. Jaffer has been awarded the Gold Pakistan Movement Award '87 by Syed Ghous Ali Shah, Chief Minister of the Sind Government.

### Faraday Award

The Royal Society Michael Faraday Award is made annually to the scientist or scientists who have done most to further in the UK the public understanding of science. The award was set up to recognise practising scientists who successfully communicate the nature and purposes of their work, and of science generally, to the public and to encourage other scientists to do the same.

Nominations are invited for the 1988 Michael Faraday Award and should be sent to COPUS, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG. The closing date is March 31 next year.

### Anniversaries

**BIRTHS:** Robert Raikes, promoter of Sunday schools, Gloucester, 1736; Anton Bruckner, Ansfelden, Austria, 1824; Darius Milhaud, composer, Aix-en-Provence, 1892.

**DEATHS:** Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, favourite of Queen Elizabeth I, Cornbury, Oxfordshire, 1588; James Wyatt, architect, Marlborough, Wiltshire, 1813; Edward Grieg, Bergen, Norway, 1907; Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Peace laureate 1952, Lambaréné, Gabon, 1965.

### Latest wills

Lady Irving, of Sloane Street, central London, and of Well Place, Ipsden, Oxfordshire, widow of Sir Stanley Irving, diplomat, left estate worth £444,575 net.

Stephen James Napier Tennant, of Wilsford, Amesbury, Wiltshire, the poet, painter and aesthete, left estate valued at £780,379 net. He died intestate.

Professor Eric Herbert Warmington, of Flower Lane, Mill Hill, north-west London, emeritus professor of classics at Birkbeck College, University of London, left estate valued at £412,371 net.

Mr Lewis Albert Thomas, of Myton-on-Swale, North Yorkshire, company director, left estate valued at £218,845 net.

Sir Michael Hogan, of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, south-west London, Chief Justice of Hong Kong from 1955 to 1970, and later president of court of appeal in various other parts of the Commonwealth until 1984, left estate valued at £153,433.

Elgiva Margaret Lady de Maudslayi, of Little Farlington, Oxfordshire, late racehorse breeder and widow of 5th Baron de Maudslayi, left estate valued at £94,758 net.

Miss Annie Priscilla Sandoe, of Castle Hill, Bodmin, Cornwall, left estate valued at £302,369 net.

Other Estates include: Hogan, Mrs Caroline Joanna Irene Lucy, of Queensberry Mews East, South Kensington, London, £360,752.

By Adrienne Bridges

There is strong suggestion that the cause of insulin-dependent diabetes, one of man's most chronic and debilitating diseases, lies in the environment.

An international group of medical researchers suggest that instead of concentrating on genetic and immunological aspects of the disease, research should aim to pinpoint the environmental causes.

The team of scientists, Diabetes Epidemiology Research International (DERI), say in a report to the *British Medical Journal* that prevention would be more effective than current forms of treatment.

Insulin-dependent diabetes affects about 20 million people, including around 1 per cent of Britons. Sufferers cannot fully digest carbohydrates. Their pancreas is unable to manufacture the hormone insulin which is an essential

catalyst for metabolising carbohydrates.

At present diabetes is treated through insulin injection. It is inconvenient, and may lead to complications, and it is expensive.

The current idea about the illness assumes that it is caused by a fault in the body's immune system, and probably triggered by faulty genes. Their reasoning is along similar lines to those developed by Sir Richard Doll, of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, when he showed that most cancers are environmentally caused.

Their argument covers five aspects of the disease. They say:

● Certain viruses or chemicals can trigger diabetes in animals. Inherited genetic factors would not be at work in this case.

● There are considerable geographical differences in the

incidence of diabetes worldwide. A child in Finland, for example, is 36 times more likely to develop it than a child in Japan. Inherited diseases are usually fairly evenly distributed between countries.

● In some populations there have been rapid changes in the incidence of diabetes in less than a generation; this is most probably not the result of genetic change. In Poland, for example, the incidence of diabetes almost doubled between 1961 and 1984.

● The risk to immigrants of developing diabetes quickly resembles the risk in the population in the area to which they move. Diabetes occurs more frequently in Japanese children who live in Hawaii than those in Japan. Environmental factors in the place to which people move could be triggering the onset of diabetes.

● There is evidence that some

environmental agents cause diabetes. Although the research group does not yet have population data similar to that which proved that smoking can cause lung cancer, it does cite some specific cases where the cause was known, for example, chemicals and viruses.

The researchers asked how strong a part the environment played in insulin-dependent diabetes? And, therefore, to what extent is it preventable?

The answer is between 60 and 95 per cent; and they come to these figures in several ways. More than 95 per cent of people who have immunogenetic indicators that point to a high risk do not actually develop diabetes.

Similar figures emerge from epidemiological data: the 2.5 times increase in diabetes in Finland over the last 30 years indicates that at least 60 per cent of recent cases are

environmentally caused.

Finally the researchers questioned the validity of research into genetic and immune components of diabetes when therapy by these means would not necessarily work, and would be very difficult, costly and risky. Far better they suggest, to identify the environmental hazards and reduce these.

Unfortunately, few environmental factors have yet been identified, so the authors leave unanswered the most important questions: What are the environmental factors (airborne pollutants, food, infectious agents, chemicals, or psychosocial factors)?

And even if these were identified, is mankind ready, and able, to remedy the environmental pollution? With current progress in research it would probably be much easier to fiddle with genes.

### Sale room

## Furniture shines

By Sarah Jane Checkland  
Sale Room Correspondent

Phillips heralded the approach of the new auction season yesterday by holding two successful furniture sales in Oxford and Exeter. Clearly both dealers and the public were getting in early before the rush of competition next month.

As the first good furniture sales for the auction house since June, the standard was high.

Interesting prices included £9,200 for an early nineteenth century mahogany dining table at the Exeter sale, and £7,700 for nine Regency dining chairs. The sale fetched a total of £160,958, with 11 per cent bought in.

Meanwhile, auctioneer Paul Barthaud presided over "extremely aggressive bidding" for his European ceramics sale at Christie's, South Kensington.

Particularly in demand were a number of Meissen pieces, including a late mythological group which fetched £1,500 (estimate £700 to £1,000) and a Wemyss ware pig, which went for £480. Possibly the price was inflated by the success of Sotheby's Glenageary sale of Wemyss ware earlier this week.



The hat worn by the Duke of Wellington when his troops defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815, is shown off by Karin, a secretary at a Hamburg auction house. Wellington gave the hat as a present to Friedrich Wilhelm III, the Prussian king. It will be auctioned next Friday with an estimated price of about £7,000.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr C.J. Bayley and Miss E.C.G. Morgan. The engagement is announced between Christopher Justin, only son of Mr Nicholas Bayley and the late Mrs Rosemary Bayley, of Sway, Hampshire, and Emma Constance Georgina, daughter of the late Mr Frederick Morgan and Mrs Daria Morgan, of Lerryn, Cornwall.

Mr A.B. Craig and Miss K.J. Erickson. The engagement is announced between Colin William, only son of the late Mr William Craig and Mrs Sarah Robertson Craig, of Chiswick, London, and Kristin Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric E. Erickson, of Belgravia, London.

Mr J. Dick and Miss F.J. Cawsey. The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr John Dick, of Bathurst, London, and the late Mrs Judy Dick, and Fiona, only daughter of Major and Mrs E.T.R. Cawsey, of Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Councillor A.P.M. Gilberthorpe and Miss L. Bergdorf-Hunt. The engagement is announced between Anthony Paul Mark, Edward Alexander, youngest son of Mr and Mrs F. Gilberthorpe, of Gloucester, and Leah Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Mark Bergdorf-Hunt, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr R.G. French and Miss J.M. Stewart. The engagement is announced between Ron, son of Mr and Mrs R.H. French, of Tully, Queensland, Australia, and Joanna, elder daughter of the late Mr M.N.D. Stewart and of Dr E.J. Stewart, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr F.M. MacGinty and Miss D.O'Brien. The engagement is announced between Francis, elder son of Mr and Mrs Brian MacGinty, of Pinkney's Green, Berkshire, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs William O'Brien, of Hamilton, Strathclyde.

Mr A.B. McIntosh and Miss M.M.C. Parham. The engagement is announced between Bruce, elder son of Mr and Mrs R.I.F. McIntosh, of Budeigh Salterton, Devon, and Magdalen, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Parham, of Lymington, South Coast.

Mr J.H. Proddlock and Miss J.G. Brooks. The engagement is announced between James Hamilton, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Nigel Proddlock, of 17 Sloane Court, West London, SW3, and Joanna Giannetta, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Johnnie Brooks, of The Manor House, Boughton Aluph, Ashford, Kent.

Mr N.H. Roche and Miss M.M. Wollen. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son

between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs A.W. MacCaw, of The Manor House, Stoke Trister, Somerset, and Charlotte, second daughter of Dr and Mrs A.G. Leatham, of Greenbanks, Albert Drive, Wimbledon, London.

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Mr M.P. Schuman and Miss G.C. Davies. The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs L. Schuman, of Ruislip, Middlesex, and Gillian, daughter of the late Mr L.L. Davies and of Mrs L.E. Davies, of Wilmshurst, Cheshire.

Flights Lieutenant D.E. Stewart and Miss J.E. Shiner. The engagement is announced between David, only son of Dr and Mrs R. Stewart, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and Jane, second daughter of Mr and Mrs C.P. Shiner, of Etwall, Derbyshire.

Mr D.W. Taylor and Miss C.C.G. Tate. The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs W. Taylor, of Goldthorn Park, Wetherhampton, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D.H. Tate, of Leigh, Surrey.

Mr J.W.S. Tice and Miss S.J. Glover. The engagement is announced between William, elder son of Mr Jim Tice, of Farnham, Surrey, and Mrs Joan Tice, of Teeton, Northamptonshire, and Sarah, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Richard Glover, of Oxted, Surrey.

Mr R.P. Whitbread and Miss S.L. Swallow. The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr P. Whitbread and the late Mrs J. Whitbread and stepson of Mrs M. Whitbread, of London, and North Devon, and Louise, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs M.A. Swallow, of Brancaster, Staithe, Norfolk.

Mr J.C. Williamson-Noble and Miss R.D. Baffoni. The engagement is announced between John Christopher, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Guy Williamson-Noble, of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, and Renée Dominic, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Buffoni, of Sydney, Australia.

### Marriages

Captain C.H.D. Danvers and Miss M.M. Yates. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 22, at St Paul's Church, Ashford Hill, of Captain C.H.D. Danvers, The Royal Hussars, FWO, son of Lieutenant-Colonel A.A.J. Danvers and the late Mrs Danvers, and Miss Maria Yates, daughter of the late Mr Ivan Yates and Mrs Yates, of Brimpton Common.

Mr D.G. Wentworth-Shelds and Miss S.J. Patchett. The marriage took place on August 29, 1987, at St Andrew's, West Kensington, between Mr David Wentworth-Shelds, son of the late Mr and Mrs W.F. Wentworth-Shelds, and Miss Susan Patchett, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J.D. Patchett, of Lichfield, Staffordshire.

A reception was held at the Queen's Club and the honeymoon is being spent in Norway.

## Memorial services

Major D. Rogers. A memorial service for Major David Rogers was held yesterday at St George's, Weald, near Sevenoaks, Kent. The Rev D.J. Crowther officiated, assisted by the Rev Philip Rogers, Fernham. Mr John Rogers and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Rogers, The Blues and Royals, sons, read the lessons and Mr Charles Rogers, son, read from *God Knows* by Minnie Louise Haskins. Francis Mayhew, QC, MP, gave an address.

Miss M.D. Peacocke. A service of thanksgiving for the life of Miss Margaret (Meg) Peacocke was held yesterday at St Bride's, Fleet Street. Canon John Oates officiated, assisted by Father Christopher Smith, Mr C. Armes, President of the Institute of Journalists, and Mr J. Willis, vice-president, read the lessons. Mr Keith Gascoigne gave an address. Among others present were: Mrs George, Miss R. George, Miss Jennifer George, Mrs H. George, Mrs J. George, Mrs M. George, Mrs N. George, Mrs P. George, Mrs Q. George, Mrs R. George, Mrs S. George, Mrs T. George, Mrs U. George, Mrs V. George, Mrs W. George, Mrs X. George, Mrs Y. George, Mrs Z. George.

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## THE ARTS

## A new Islam?

The Pakistani teacher with the Yorkshire accent recalled how one of her pupils, an Asian girl, disturbed by a history lesson on Britain's decline, had called out "But we had a great empire once, didn't we Miss?" and the white pupils had shouted back "You didn't — we did!". It was a perfect demonstration of the dilemma of cultural identity that confronts the new generation of British-born Asians.

No wonder some of them have formed a kind of philosophical commando unit called Young Muslims, based in

## TELEVISION

Loughborough, which promotes and debates the practice of Islam. These highly intelligent, persuasively articulate young British Muslims, in *Going by the Book: The Koran* (BBC), described themselves as religious fundamentalists, but not in the popular western sense of Ayatollah-praising, fanaticism. Nor were they retreating, like Christian fundamentalists, from intellectual struggle. They were, they said, returning to the words of the Koran in order to liberate Islam from its medieval chains. They saw it as a duty to reinterpret their faith so that it might be reconciled with the modern world.

This was a fascinating, if inevitably glancing, appraisal. To judge Islam, as many of us do, by Middle East horror stories of adulterers stoned to death, is like judging Christianity by the crimes of America's Bible-belt. As one of the programme's young Muslims pointed out, most of the traditions for which Islam is notorious in the West — like purdah for women and jihad, the notion of a holy war — are social practices that have the force of custom but not the authority of the Koran itself.

Yet even among these young British Muslims, espousing Islam as a religion based on reason, there were signs of theological conflict ahead. The young man who declared so reasonably that faith and the modern world were not opposing forces added, almost as afterthought, that Britain would one day become an Islamic state because there was nothing in Christ's teaching to prevent it.

Michael Dean

## Morality probed by imagination



Thomas Keneally: "I tell people in bars about this wonderful country..."

The Australian novelist Thomas Keneally is a born storyteller. And sure enough, when you go to interview him, he holds up the action with a torrent of stories about his recent visit to Eritrea, before turning to his new novel, *The Playmaker*. It is a recreation of the convict society that established itself in Sydney 200 years ago. Here was a world upside down, where English normalcy did not obtain and the old rules were in abeyance. Keneally quotes one of the newly-married husbands: "If I get back to England, I won't be married to Mary."

Like all good historical novels, *The Playmaker* sits on a sure foundation of research. Even people who know Australian history well may be surprised at its evidence of Negroes and observant Jews on the First Fleet. It goes beyond research, however, in its imaginative placing of the strangeness of Australia. For Keneally sees Australia's otherness as a development from its foundations in 1788.

"The reason we are such yobos and such unbuttoned, boozing boons," he says, "is that we're Georgian. The 18th-century Englishmen were like this. They were great toppers and they gambled on everything. Italians used to go to London and say the English were too emotional."

Keneally's historical novels, such as the 1982 Booker Prize-winner *Schindler's Ark*, carry a heavy weight of moral probing. The author thinks this stems from his years in the seminary, studying for the Catholic priesthood. Contemporaries there remember him as a genial companion with high hopes for his own writing. In a 1956 paper to a student society he predicted that God would be a character in the novels of the future.

God certainly features prominently in Keneally's early writings, some of them *romans à clef* about the clergy. Since then, God

## The Playmaker, the latest novel

by the Australian Booker

Prize-winner Thomas Keneally, is

to be published here next week:

interview by Edmund Campion

has faded into a persistent moral concern.

Morality may also be detected in the consistency of his output. Since his first novel, *The Place at Whitton*, in 1964, scarcely a year has gone by without a Keneally novel, play or non-fiction work. He is a hard worker who punishes himself if a day goes by without something being written.

As a fledgling writer, he won financial support from the Australian government. This kept him going through the lean years. When success came in the mid-1970s, he was on a three-year fellowship from the Literature Board of the Australia Council. No longer needing government money, he cancelled the fellowship. His act of abnegation is almost unique in Australian history and is still spoken of with wonder by other Australian writers.

Keneally is one of the many triumphs of the Literature Board's supportive policies. Since 1973 the board has given \$19 million to 2,000 writers, 90 per cent of whom have achieved publication.

To put something back into the system that has been good to him, Keneally serves on a variety of public bodies. He is a member of the Literature Board, where his colleagues speak highly of his sympathy for new directions in writing and his knowledge of the world literary scene. He is also chairman of the National Book

Council and the Australian Society of Authors.

What really grabs his attention, however, is his membership of a committee to advise the Australian government on changes to the constitution, which has been a live issue in Australia since 1975. In that year the governor-general sacked the Whitlam Labour government constitutionally but, as many saw it, unfairly. Keneally's committee aims for piecemeal change to guarantee individual rights.

Nothing excites him more than the chance to right the great wrong done to Aboriginal Australians 200 years ago. He has written a preamble to a new constitution which acknowledges their traditional ownership of the land and which denies the common-law assumption that Australia in 1788 was *terra nullius*.

"I envy the Aborigines," he says. "They know where they are. They had the song-lines; they had the map." But the people who came in 1788 knew something too: the basis of Australian egalitarianism, he suggests, lies in the refusal of people who had travelled such a distance to accept the same sort of treatment they had been getting in their own homeland. "When I leave Australia," he says, "I start mythologizing it. I tell people in bars about this wonderful country where cabinet ministers sit in the front seat of their cars and call the driver 'mate'. It's a country where there's a saving cynicism about wealth."

Keneally belongs to the last generation of Australians raised on English romantic poetry, with the implicit belief that art was impossible in Australia. The blue flame of poetry, he says, was back there, which was why Australians fought in England's wars. But within his own lifetime that has changed utterly.

It was already changing when he was born. An uncle had fought in the First World War, come home to the family store and quarrelled with his Irish father about the value of fighting for the Empire. In 1920 Uncle Johnny left home and was not heard of until 1975, when he died in a bush hospital and they found in his wallet reviews of nephew Tom's novels. "He was," says the nephew, "a personal focus of the ancient bitterness of Irish history."

His wife Judith contributes a parallel story of family change. Her elder brother flew 72 missions in pathfinders for the RAF in the Second World War. He was decorated and commissioned. "He wanted to show his style," Keneally says. Today he shows his style by decorating the roof of his house with an Australian republican flag.

With two daughters in their early twenties, the Keneallys seem self-sufficient. They make friends on the run. Judith Keneally is shy of publicity. Yet clearly this serene beautiful woman is still the centre of her husband's turning world. After 22 years of marriage, Keneally still registers amazement at his luck. "We were a couple of working-class children. Yet this beautiful girl believed that a prematurely balding man had talent worth protecting."

Judith Keneally smiles and smiles. Tom is the one who tells the stories.

● *The Playmaker* is published on Monday by Hodder & Stoughton at £10.95.

## Mahler all for kicks

## CONCERTS

Israel PO/  
Mehta  
Barbican

Listening to a whole season of concerts by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and Zubin Mehta must be an exhausting business. But a single evening of this sort of high-voltage, "mountains and canyons" approach to music (so different from the disciplined composure of the British orchestral style) is strenuous but invigorating.

The orchestra may have shortcomings in the wind sections; it might not appear to subscribe to usual notions of instrumental blend; its concept of pianissimo is oddly full-bodied; and ensemble precision might seem to be left to the instinctive musicianship on the night, rather than rigorously drilled in rehearsal. Yet there were parts of Mahler's First Symphony that thrilled in an unique manner.

The *Ländler movement*, for instance, was used rather like a punchbag. Violent bow-strokes created a massive, pile-driver effect, and there was a vintage Mehta sprint to the finish: outrageous but slick. The finale's opening, too, had almost a cartoon-like expressionist quality: every dynamic nuance was luridly exaggerated, admittedly, but the result was effectively grotesque and surely nearer to Mahler's intentions than many more studious readings.

Mehta included the discarded "Blumine" second movement, one suspects, mainly to show off his strings (it could hardly have been to

demonstrate his first trumpet's tonal qualities). He milked the violins' sumptuous climactic rise with a forgivable showman's instinct; less happy was his indulgently drawn-out approach to the finale's softer reveries.

His interpretation had other disappointing features: little sense of mystery about the symphony's opening; and a bland funeral march with the oboe interjections almost perky rather than bitterly ironic (though the E flat clarinetist did give us a virtuoso display of *Angst* on the reprise). One did wonder, too, about the maestro's flamboyant podium style: poetry in motion, certainly, but how much help to his colleagues in indicating exactly when to play?

Shlomo Mintz was the soloist in a rather heavyweight performance of Brahms's Violin Concerto. Aside from some questionable intonation, Mintz's technique is excellent; his temperament is what the sports writers call "big match" (he must have relished topping this particular fished section); and he storms into the music with passion. But, though he adds the usual schmaltzy little portamenti and rubato touches, this side sometimes seems mechanically delivered. He should cultivate a more fragile, classically pure tone for variety in the slow movements.

Richard Morrison

BBCPO/Downes  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

As operas go in the concert-hall, Act II of *Prince Igor* stands well on its own, making a splendid element of song and dance in this Russian programme conducted by Edward Downes. In spite of other hands that helped to make something of Borodin's unfinished patchwork, the scene has unity and most of the opera's best music, ending with those Polovtsian Dances that changed the course of dance history when Diaghilev first brought this scene to Paris 78 years ago.

Heard in its full choral splendour as it was here, the music's barbaric character needed something wilder of

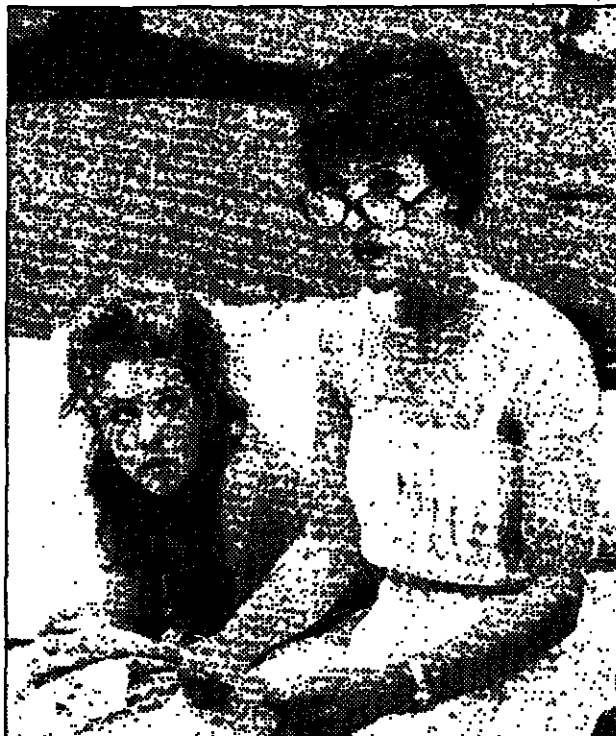
voice than the combined forces of the BBC and London Symphony Chorus could summon between them. The smaller chorus passages sounded better, and Fiona Kimm as the solo Polovtsian girl gave a vocally seductive lead to the other principals.

These numbered an expressive Alexandrina Milcheva and Zurab Solikava as the young lovers from the opposing sides, conqueror and captive, though the tenor's tone became nasal under pressure. Yuri Masurok, a fine baritone already familiar here, was a warmly thoughtful Igor, surely the least assertive of Mother Russia's operatic defenders. Dimitri Kavrakos gave sonorous assurance to the magnificent Khan Konchak, and Ian Caley voiced Ovlur's entreaties with admirable clarity.

All this, and the keen spirit of the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra, could not however on this occasion cap the superb impression made by Dmitri Sitkovsky in Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto, which began the programme.

His mellowness of tone without sacrificing brilliance, his clean articulation at speed, his subtlety of shading within a continuing melodic line and the touches of individuality in phrasing were all hallmarks of a great violinist. Mr Downes and the orchestra were sensitive partners.

Noël Goodwin

Nicola Pagett (right), her wide eyes letting no rotten detail escape her stare, and Claire Hackett in *The Light of Day*In the Image of  
the Beast  
Warehouse, Croydon

In their excellent adaptation of *The Mill on the Floss* the Red Shift Theatre Company used a great variety of visual imagery to illuminate a literary text. Here, they are dealing with something essentially cinematic — a space odyssey, in fact — and translating literary ideas of collage and special effects in their combination of physical and narrative theatre. In the first instance they succeeded brilliantly; this attempt to humanize a genre all too often dominated by technology and empty of emotional and intellectual substance, while often entertaining and visually compelling, is compromised by a lack of coherence in the script, written by their director Jonathan Holloway.

The show is subtitled "A Science Fiction Revenge Tragedy" and features a main character named, after the hero of George Chapman's two-part revenge play, Bussy D'Ambois. Bussy is the only survivor left on board SS Elnor after a collision in deep space; another spaceship, Amalfi, sees his distress flares but fails to rescue him, whereupon Bussy swears vengeance on the ship and its crew. His hunt for the latter leads him on a journey which encompasses Bikini Asteroid (the contaminated atoll has been blasted into space), a prison beneath the Sinai Desert and a part on Mars inhabited by robotic nannies.

Charlotte Hampton's economical set (a simple scaffolding structure decorated with surrealistic dummies and revolving wheel-rims) provides ample opportunities for acrobatic movement, both in deep space and on terra, as they call it, and also manages to evoke a decaying, doom-laden atmosphere reminiscent of Ridley Scott's *Blade Runner*. But for all the vitality and humour of the acting by this richly talented group (David Kendall impressively athletic as Bussy,

## Hopeful start

## THEATRE

The Light of Day  
Lyric Studio,  
Hammersmith

When a wife discovers her husband in bed with a girl half his age the course of true drama can go any which way. Graham Swannell arrives at this crossroads with the minimum of preliminary action.

A shared glass of red wine is interrupted by a kiss, the kiss is interrupted by a shuffle to the double bed, the first heavings under the quilt are interrupted by the opening door and the brisk entrance of Louise, the wife. In the bed is Ralph, the husband, and Bel, the girl half his age, dressed, when not clutching sheet or towel, in short black skirt and shirt with striped socks of a style descended from school uniform.

For a while the play continues to look hopeful. The bed is in a hotel room in Montmartre. Long ago Ralph and Louise stayed there. Claiming he saw his wife with a lover, but actually seething with anger at her business success, Ralph picks up Bel and takes her off to his past. Will Paris work its healing magic and send the married couple back to the Home Counties?

Harry Eyres

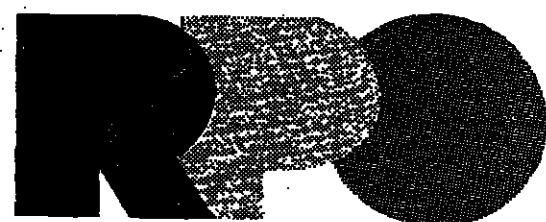
Very soon it becomes an insoluble mystery why either of the women, the author, or anyone near by should want to spend time with Ralph, a self-centred boor, a slammer of doors, choking with his contempt for women, and blaming his misery on the insatiable needs of his genitals. "Your genitals?" queries his wife in affectionate disdain.

The characters have scarcely any substance extending beyond the superficial needs of the dialogue. But Nicola Pagett makes an attractive figure of the wife, her wide eyes letting no rotten detail escape her stare, and adroitly blocking most of the remarks intended to diminish her. Claire Hackett is charming and deflating as the Girl with Little Brain. Nigel Terry plays the yob.

I suppose that Peter James, the author and director, intended him to seem slow-witted and lope like a jogger practising in a small room, but I did not find his credibility as object of desire enhanced by a compulsion to drop aspirates, final g's and sometimes middle t's too, so that in an extreme case the word hitting becomes "Tia". The women abandoned this male chauvinist hog only at the very end, long after most of us would willingly have sent him hurtling from the Eiffel Tower.

Jeremy Kingston

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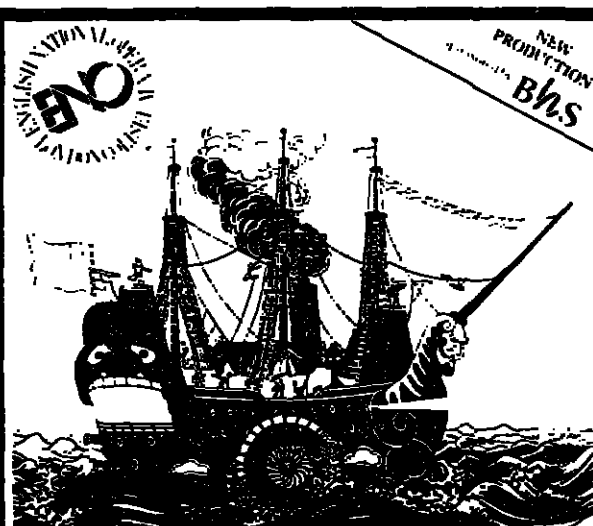
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سازمان الاصل



## FRIDAY PAGE

# 'Behind disaster funds lie the best impulses of human nature, but the minute there is money, other instincts surface'

Four-year-old Hannah Godfrey was very matter of fact: "A man in black has shot our mummy," the little girl said to pensioner Mrs Myra Rose. That was the beginning. "I couldn't believe it," Mrs Rose told Hungerford police. But then few of us in the western world ever see death, let alone brutal death. We occasionally find a relative gone after a lingering sickness, perhaps a grandparent, upping one morning in bed, all waxen and still. But most of us never see the shrivelled and sealed faces of an Aberfan, a Bradford or a Hungerford.

Behind the disaster funds that pour in on these occasions—close to £500,000 in the case of the Aberfan disaster—lie the best impulses of human nature. But the minute there is money, of course, other instincts surface. There will be sharks, cadgers, the totally deserving and the totally undeserving, all circling like bluebottles at a compost heap. There will be those who are too shy to ask for anything and those who will simply see the fund as an extension of their social

benefits. One long-term unemployed family in Hungerford immediately put in an order for new children's bikes, another billed lavish funeral wreaths to the fund. Are disaster funds a cure worse than the disease?

The Aberfan fund was a source of dissension almost from the beginning. Although initially the ad hoc committee of parents pronounced themselves "delighted" with the news that each family was to get £5,000 for their lost child, that soon turned to bitterness as the fund swelled to £1.75 million.

"Is my child only worth £5,000?" asked the hand-lettered signs derisively. Almost £3.5 million was raised for the Penlee lifeboat disaster, in which eight men died. After furious debate, it was divided up among the eight families, giving them a small fortune of £384,000 each—a far cry from the situation the Cornish villagers were in before the tragedy.

By the time of the Bradford football stadium fire, fiscal sophistication had set in. The trustees structured the appeal fund as a discretionary one, which is not

as tax-efficient as a charitable trust, but can be run privately out of the public spotlight. A charitable trust, which handled the Aberfan money, does have some tax benefits, but means that every bit of money given out has to meet the scrutiny of the charity commissioners. They can permit payment to cover reasonable need and want—but no more.

A charitable trust is prevented by law from making the victims richer than they were before the disaster, and it must give surplus money to whatever charities the commissioners choose. This notion outraged many contributors to the Penlee fund. "This money," one wrote to *The Times*, "subscribed by so many of us, is for the families of those men who perished and for no one else."



BARBARA AMIEL

Public feeling was so strong on this issue that a ruling was made allowing all the money to be handed out to the survivors. Hungerford officials have taken the Bradford approach as their model. Hungerford's trust fund manager, Mr Michael Harris, says they will constitute the main appeal as a discretionary fund (although a charitable trust will be set up for monies donated by covenant). The criteria for making awards, says Mr Harris, will be to "assist those who were bereaved or who were injured in body or mind or suffered loss or damage as a result of the tragedy".

One can see the wisdom of Hungerford in choosing a discretionary trust. Adding a layer of bureaucracy in the form of the charity commissioners makes discreet

handling of grief very difficult and puts trustees in a strait-jacket of regulations when it comes to deciding who needs or deserves money. However, speaking personally, I can only say that I think it is a great mistake to try to assess intangible damages—those matters that Bradford called "psychological distress" and which Hungerford refers to as injuries of the mind.

Clearly the psychological loss is very real, but to try to assess it is such a hornet's nest. One parent may go crazy with grief over the loss of a son or daughter; another may be less damaged. Non-psychological damages are reasonably easy to assess: the loss of a breadwinner's earnings can be calculated. A broken leg or a bullet wound incurs specific medical costs and the loss of income during recovery.

The loss of a child who gave parents a reasonable expectation of help and aid in their old age has a certain monetary value—even if one six-year-old may have turned out to be a clerk and another a doctor. In spite of those unknowns,

some arbitrary decision on value can be made. But psychological damage cannot be compensated by money. In fact, if it can, it is probably not psychological.

At times of great stress and grief, we naturally look to friends and neighbours to help us. That is what community is about. But the idea of looking to the community to finance the recovery of one's mental equilibrium is an idea I don't think we want to foster.

When a tragedy is unusual, be it a road accident on a terrible scale or a berserk killer or a hill of sludge that buries a village school, something good in human nature emerges and we all want to give. For myself, I don't mind whether my donation is spent on helping the survivors overcome financial loss or on charitable trusts that try to prevent similar disasters in the future. But I would want to draw the line at compensating victims simply for feeling grief. Dreadful as this is, grief is a natural human condition and money is not the balm to overcome that pain.

## All about Eve and Marilyn

For 10 years Marilyn Monroe regularly posed for Eve Arnold. Victoria McKee hears the story of their relationship

The one picture of Eve Arnold with Marilyn Monroe shows Monroe, appropriately, with half her face obscured by a vanity mirror. "She always held something back," remembers Eve, the photographer who probably got as close as anyone to the woman behind the legend. There was always the sense of observing a phenomenon rather than knowing a person—and that comes across in Eve Arnold's loving but far from sycophantic celebration, *Marilyn Monroe: An Appreciation*.

I keep wondering who Marilyn was—but maybe that's because she didn't know," the veteran photographer reflects, fingering a scarf which consists of photographs and negatives of Marilyn from her last, semi-nude, photographic session, with Bert Stern. Arnold's own nude photos of Marilyn, from dif-

ferent sessions over the years, have all mysteriously disappeared.

On some points about Marilyn's character, though, Arnold is adamant. "Dumb blonde? Ha! Marilyn had a first-class brain. She was witty, sharp—bright enough to play that dumb blonde role to perfection. She achieved what she set out to do and did it with great style."

A large part of Marilyn's enduring fascination, Arnold believes, stems from the emotional projection of a little girl inside the body of a voluptuous woman: a dichotomy which comes across clearly in the pictures she took of Marilyn over a 10-year period, ending a year before her death.



Camera chemistry: the American photographer Eve Arnold with her most famous subject, Marilyn Monroe

"The camera can be a cruel and demanding instrument—or kind and loving as it was to Marilyn," says Arnold, who has photographed almost everyone of note from the Queen and Margaret Thatcher to Malcolm X. Unlike some of her male colleagues, she says archly, she does not believe there is a need to sleep with her subjects to get the best out of them. A rapport can be struck up, woman to woman, if the chemistry is

right—as it was with Monroe. She came to London 25 years ago to settle her young son into Bedales and decided to stay. Photo-journalism was on the wane in her native United States but here the field was just opening up with the birth of *The Sunday Times Magazine*, to which she has been a leading contributor. She is also a member of Magnum Photos, an international co-operative of photographers, and the author

of several books: *In China, In America: The Unretouched Woman and Flashback! The 50s*. She is currently working on a book about the ballet dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov, and mourning the death of her good friend John Huston. Arnold maintains that it is impossible to predict who the camera will love—but its relationship to Marilyn was clearly one of mutual admiration. At the first sight of a camera the voluptuous breasts

would thrust forward, the generous bottom start swivelling and the sensual lips break into a warm smile.

"Maybe the reason Marilyn had such difficulty with film directors was because she couldn't be in control the way she was in a still session," Arnold says. "Then she could call the shots—direct herself. I would just follow, praying that my reflexes would be fast enough."

Marilyn was also blessed

## 6'Dumb blonde? Ha! She had a first class brain'

with what Arnold describes as "pneumatic" flesh: "translucent, white, luminous. Up close, around the periphery of her face, there was a dusting of faint down." This almost imperceptible fuzz trapped the light and gave her face an extra glow.

"She would look heavy, fat. Yet she photographed 10 pounds lighter than she was, whereas most people photograph 10 pounds heavier."

Marilyn grew to trust Arnold to record some of her most intimate moments. She even invited her into the ladies room with her, which resulted in an unforgettable back view of Monroe in front of a row of sinks: tight, white lace dress hitched up above plump legs, disappointingly serviceable knickers peeking out, fixing her hair in the mirror.

Sex symbols had previously only been photographed in carefully posed sessions controlled by their studios. But Marilyn was taken with Arnold's natural, warm-and-afraid technique. She never worried about being caught off-guard, and even appears in one picture in the book without make-up—in a pair of tartan trousers which do not quite zip up at the back.

She flaunted her sexuality in a way that made it clear it was all good, clean fun, and Arnold delights in remembering the unselfconscious joy she took in her body. "There was nothing sordid about her—nothing nasty."

Monroe attempted to introduce a nude love scene into *The Misfits*—and the director

John Huston let her play it out with a slightly surprised Clark Gable, but the sequence was edited out.

Marilyn may have been vain, because her looks were her livelihood, but Arnold is convinced she was no more paranoid about ageing than the next woman. Although reluctant to be drawn on any speculation about Marilyn's death—"I had stopped photographing her a year before the end," she points out—she dismisses the suggestion that Marilyn may merely have been afraid of growing old.

Poring through the photographs of Marilyn with Gable and Montgomery Clift and Eli Wallach in *The Misfits* it is plain that she never looked better. The puppy fat which rounded her face well into her twenties had vanished to reveal a stunning bone structure, and there is a haunting fragility about the later pictures—a new beauty even more exciting than her youthful robustness.

But Arnold does remember one small cry for help. Marilyn said to her: "I'm 34 years old, I've been dancing for six months (on *Let's Make Love*), I've had no rest, I'm exhausted. Where do I go from here?"

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Marilyn Monroe: An Appreciation, is published next Monday by Hamish Hamilton, at £14.95. Eve and Marilyn, a programme of reminiscences, will be broadcast on BBC2 next Tuesday at 9pm, and an exhibition of Eve Arnold's photographs of Marilyn Monroe will open at the Knoedler Gallery, 22 Cork Street, London W1 next Wednesday.

## Writing childhood wrongs

The best background for a writer, Graham Greene once said, is an unhappy childhood. "Unhappiness wonderfully aids the memory," he wrote, citing those authors who, in his view, had managed to turn miserable childhood experiences into enduring works of art—Dickens, Saki, Kipling.

To that illustrious list is now added the name of Lee Langley. Already the author of several successful novels, plays and film scripts, her fifth novel, *Changes of Address*, draws heavily on her extraordinary childhood spent accompanying her wildly eccentric and hopelessly disorganized mother around India in the 1940s, moving from man to man in a progression of seedy hotel rooms.

"All novels are to some extent autobiographical," Langley says, "but in this one, very little is fictional. I want people to know that this is something I haven't imagined, or dreamed up. This is what it was like."

The novel tells how the child, named Maggie in the book, becomes precociously aware of the things which are normally kept hidden from small children—drunkenness, sex and money problems. And while the mother dressed up, danced and drank the nights away, the child became ever more miserable, aware of promises that were never kept, lies that were told, fantasies which never became reality. In the book, these experiences come over as exotic, exciting and humorous, even though tinged with pain.

But Lee Langley says it has taken her nearly 40 years to be able to see her childhood in any kind of positive light, and also to be able to portray her mother with any measure of artistic detachment.

"Now, looking back, I think that with a little luck, and less reliance on alcohol, my mother could have shone. The trouble was, she had not been brought up to look after herself and she never managed

Lee Langley has joined the long list of authors who have drawn on unhappy fact to produce moving fiction



Lee Langley and her son Simon, 19: good training for a writer

### 'Perhaps the mother-daughter relationship is never easy'

to do this. She was a supreme non-cooper."

Langley is surprised that the experience of having to watch her mother so often drunk and incapable has not, turned her totally against drink. "But drunkenness fills me with absolute despair. I'm sure it was at least partly because of alcohol that my mother was incapable of organizing and planning her life."

"Perhaps the mother-daughter relationship is never entirely an easy one."

She lives in Richmond with her husband and 19-year-old son. Her other two children, in their twenties, have now left home. "I never had any real relationship at all with my mother. Where there should

have been affection, or at least understanding, on my part, there was only a pure, burning hate."

Not that there was any obvious cruelty or evil in Lee Langley's childhood. She was not locked into frightening rooms like Jane Eyre, abandoned to the care of sadistic nurses or aunts, or physically abused. "Mother didn't mean to be unkind or neglectful. She was a fantasist, somebody who simply could not tell the difference between fantasy and reality. When I was 10 and a half, she told people I was nice, so that people could believe she was still in her twenties."

"What I didn't have, and what I craved, was stability.

We never had a proper home, and because of that, I didn't have much formal education or any childhood friends. We always moved on too quickly for that. I grew up without any ground rules as to what constituted correct behaviour."

"She married my father at the age of 19 or so, and went to India with him. But the marriage didn't work, and so she was left to drift around India with no prospect of earning a living. Everything was neglected in the pursuit of another drink, another man, another party."

From the age of eight, Langley says, she started looking forward to the day when she would be able to leave her mother and never see her again. "That finally happened when I was 16. My mother and stepfather, whom she had married several years earlier, suddenly emigrated after living in England for a few years. From that day, there was no further communication between us, even by letter. I just received a telegram from my stepfather when she died."

One particularly poignant passage in the novel tells how the child was given a Bible as a birthday present. Her mother's current lover, a kind man, had bought it, and written his name in the flyleaf, leaving a blank space for "Mummy" to put hers. But she never got round to it, and the child opened the Bible to read: "With love from (blank) and Sherry."

"But looking back, I can see that it wasn't all bad. And if I'd had the cosy, Christopher Robin kind of childhood I craved, I would probably have gone out of my mind with boredom. Also, because I lived all my childhood on the sidelines, watching other people and observing rather than participating, I had a very good training to be a writer."

Liz Hodgkinson

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*Changes of Address*, by Lee Langley is published by Collins next Monday (£9.95).

## A WIZARD SEASON

New this autumn - the acclaimed production of *The Winter's Tale*, Genet season now complete with *Deathwatch*, *The Maids* and *The Blacks*, and *Sarcophagus* transfers to the Mermaid after a sell-out season.

AT THE BARBICAN AND THE PIT

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S *THE WINTER'S TALE* (OPEN 8 OCT)  
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM  
ROMEO AND JULIET

JEAN GENET SEASON  
THE BALCONY  
DEATHWATCH/THE MAIDS  
THE BLACKS (OPENS 26 OCT)

THE ART OF SUCCESS  
BY NICK DEAR  
FLIGHT  
BY DAVID LAN  
THE STORM  
BY ALEXANDER OSTROVSKY

AT THE MERMAID THEATRE

SARCOPHAGUS (FROM 7 OCT)  
BY VLADIMIR GUBAREV  
THE GREAT WHITE HOPE  
BY HOWARD SACKLER  
THEY SHOOT HORSES, DON'T THEY?  
BY RAY HERMAN AND HORACE MCCOY  
EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR  
BY BEN JONSON

BOOKING OPENS TOMORROW FOR PERFORMANCES UNTIL 9 JAN  
DEMAND IS ALREADY HEAVY, SO BOOK EARLY!  
BOX OFFICE OPEN 10am-8pm  
01.638 8891

RSC  
Royal Shakespeare Company

AND THIS CHRISTMAS, THE RSC GOES OVER THE RAINBOW WITH A NEW PRODUCTION OF *THE WIZARD OF OZ*



# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

## BOOKING KEY

★ Seats available  
★ Returns only

### THEATRE

#### LONDON

★ **BLESS THE BRIDE:** Splendidly staged revival of Vivian Ellis heart-warmer. Jan Hartley has a lovely day.  
★ **THE CATS:** The musical. Theatricality, wit, and a lovely day.  
★ **BREAKING THE CODE:** Hugh Whitmore's acclaimed drama about Alan Turing, the homosexual codebreaker who cracked the Enigma machine. With John Copley in the leading role.  
★ **THE CANTERBURY TALES:** Michael Bogdanov's cheerfully bawdy version of Chaucer's tales. Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street, W1 (01-839 5907). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8-10.15pm, Sat 8-10.30pm, £25-50.

★ **CURTAINS:** Sheila Ballantine, Alfred Lynch and Gwen Nelson lead a strong cast in a play of family disunity by Stephen Elphinstone.  
★ **THE LIGHT DAY:** Nicola Pagetti, Nigel Terry, Claire Hackett at the points of the eternal triangle, set in Montmartre.  
★ **MARY ROSE:** Amanda Ware in the title role of Barrie's affecting play about ghosts, motherly love and a Hebridean island.  
★ **MELON:** New Simon Gray play stars Alan Bates as a publisher imploding with sexual jealousy.

★ **NUNSENSE:** Off-Broadway musical set in a convent; jokes about dead nuns.  
★ **PORTFOLIO:** New William Douglas-Horne play with Keith Mitchell as Augustus John and Simon Ward playing three of his sisters (Monty, Matthew Smith and Paul Boston).  
★ **ROSECRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD:** TV's Obvious Boys play A and G, with Lionel Blair as the Player King. A Nottingham Playhouse production.

★ **THE RAZZLE:** The Strand, WC2 (01-836 8888). Tube: Charing Cross. Mon-Sat 8-10.15pm, mats Wed 3-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm, £25-50.  
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## OUT OF TOWN

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## FILMS

★ Also on national release  
★ Advance booking possible

★ **THE ARISTOCATS:** (R) Re-issue of the Disney Studio's 1930 cartoon about a feline family under threat from an avian predator. An episodic story, but the voice characters are lively (79 min). Cannon Haymarket (01-839 1527). Progs 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 6.55, 8.50.

★ **THE BIG TOWN:** (15) Matt Dillon comes to Chicago in the 1950s to make his fortune. Light-hearted period romp with Diane Lane and Tommy Lee Jones (109 min). Cannon Haymarket (01-839 1527). Progs 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 6.55, 8.50.

★ **BLIND DATE:** (15) Blake Edwards's fast-moving comedy with Bruce Willis as the straight business man for a ride by crazy Kim Basinger (95 min). Cannon Haymarket (01-839 1527). Progs 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 6.55, 8.50.

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A cynical Lancastrian once told me that the only thing you get for nothing in Blackpool is the air. He had obviously forgotten about the illuminations (pictured above). Blackpool was the first town in Britain to use electricity for street lighting. The illuminations, launched in 1912 and now stretching for six miles along the shore, were a logical development. They helped to extend the season well into the autumn and, incidentally, to attract a middle class clientele to balance the mainly working class folk who poured in from the Lancashire cotton towns during July and August. Today more people come to Blackpool for the lights than stay during the summer. Blackpool is hoping for

## CONCERTS

★ **TCHAIKOVSKY'S LAKE:** Act II of Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake. Stravinsky's Symphony in Three Movements. K 600 by Sir Simon Rattle. Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Palace, London SW7 (01-839 8212). Progs 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 6.55, 8.50.

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## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle

## BBC1

- 6.00 **Ceejay AM**.  
6.30 **Edgar Kennedy in Taint Legal** (b/w) 6.55 **Weather**.  
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Rough, Sally Magnusson, Jeremy Paxman and Pauline Armstrong. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25. Plus reports on Daley Thompson's efforts in the decathlon in Rome 8.55 Regional news and weather.  
9.00 **News and weather 9.05** Children's BBC. Magazine programme presented by Andy Crane, beginning with a Top Cat cartoon (r) followed at 9.30 by **Heartbeat**. Tony Hart's guide to better picture making (r).  
10.00 **News and weather 10.05** **Neighbours** (r) 10.25 **Play School** presented by Fred Harris with guest, Jane Hardy (r) and **Willo the Wisp**. With the voice of Kenneth Williams (r). 10.55 **Five to Eleven**, Catherine Giller with a thought for the day.  
11.00 **News and weather 11.05** **World Athletics Championships - Rome 87**. Action from the decathlon competition. Includes news and weather at 12.00. 12.55 Regional news and weather.  
1.00 **One O'Clock News and weather 1.25** **Neighbours**. Des suffers heartache at Shane and Daphne's engagement party.  
1.50 **Film: Cattle and Son** (1981) The second and final part of the drama about a successful businessman and her son she abandoned on her way to the top. Directed by Wally Hussein.  
2.25 **News and weather 2.30** **World Athletics Championships - Rome 87**. Includes decathlon action: heats in the men's 1,500 metres.

## BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University: Field Geology - Arran**. Ends at 7.30.  
9.00 **Ceejay**.  
10.45 **Film: A Sailor-Made Man** (1921, b/w) starring Harold Lloyd as a millionaire who joins the navy to prove he is a man. Followed by **Grandma's Boy** (1922, b/w) in which Lloyd plays a lively lad who becomes a hero. Both films directed by Fred Newmeyer.  
12.05 **Dallas**. (r) 12.50 **Ceejay**. 1.30 **Postman Pat** (r). 1.35 **The Little Boat**.  
1.45 **Film: Night in Rome** (1980, b/w) starring Lou Genn, Giovanna Ralli and Sergio Bonducci. Second World War drama about three Allied prisoners-of-war who escape from a camp in the looting of a young woman's house in Rome. Directed by Roberto Rossellini. In Italian with English subtitles.  
3.55 **Transit**. A preview of the programme beginning at 7.20.  
4.05 **News**, regional news and weather.  
4.10 **Heathcliff and Marmaduke**. (r). 4.30 **Galloping Galaxies** (r). 4.40 **Newsround**. 5.05 **Gentle Ben**.

- and field and track trials. The commentators are David Coleman, Ron Pickering, Stuart Storey, Brendan Foster and Kevin Cosgrove.  
6.00 **One O'Clock News and weather**.  
6.35 **London Plus**.  
7.00 **Wogan**. Tonight's guests include comedienne Jan Ravens and actor/impressionist John Sessions. Music is provided by Level 42.  
7.25 **The Living Isles**. This final programme of Julian Patterson's series on the natural history of Britain and Ireland examines how wildlife has adapted to 20th-century landscapes, quick to take advantage of what man has discarded. There is also a portrait of Wicken Fen on the Norfolk Broads, once a hive of activity, now a peaceful wildlife refuge.  
8.15 **Dynasty**. Dirk Maurier's nephew arrives on the scene to continue his uncle's quest for Alex's fortune, and Jackie returns to Denver with news for her mother Dominique. (Ceejay)  
9.00 **One O'Clock News and weather**.  
9.30 **Screenstory: Mussolini**. The fourth and final part of the dramatization of the life and times of the Italian dictator, starting George C. Scott. With the turning of the tide in the war and food shortages causing unrest in Italy "Il Duce" days are numbered.  
11.05 **Orchestra at the Proms** introduced by Jane Glover. The London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by James Loughran, accompany the mezzo-soprano Brigitta Fassbender in Mahler's song cycle *Kinderlieder* and perform Brahms's Symphony No 4 in E minor.  
12.25 **Weather**.

## BBC2

- (r) (Ceejay) 8.35 **Roland Rat - The Series** (r).  
6.00 **World Athletics Championships - Rome 87**. Includes the final of the women's 10,000 metres and the closing event of the decathlon.  
7.00 **Transit**. Life at Gatwick Airport and a preview of next week's **Southern Boat Show**.  
8.00 **Screenstory: A Window**. A 1983 edition, presented by Joseph Cooper. The guest is Klaus Tennstedt.  
8.30 **Gardeners' World** from Andy Buxton's vegetable patch on the Wexham allotments, Oxford.  
9.00 **World Athletics Championships - Rome 87**. The day's highlights.  
9.30 **Acting**. Jonathan Miller examines acting in opera.  
10.20 **Newsnight 11.15** **Weather**.  
11.30 **Film: The Curse of the Cat People** (1944, b/w) starring Simone Simon and Kent Smith. A father becomes disturbed when his young daughter starts talking about a secret companion who appears to be the father's first wife. Directed by Gunter von Fritsch. Ends at 12.55.

## ITV LONDON

- 6.00 **TV-am** introduced by Caroline Brighton and Richard Keys. News at 6.00 and 6.30; weather at 6.25 and 6.55; financial news at 6.35 and 6.55; and exercises at 6.55.  
7.00 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Kay Burley and Richard Keys. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; and pop music at 7.55. Plus, Jimmy Greaves's television highlights.  
8.35 **Wagtail** with Timmy Mallett and Michelle Smith. The seventh day of the meeting includes the women's 10,000 metres.  
9.30 **Strangery** (r). 10.00 **The Coral Island**. The final episode of the adventure serial and Princess Aveline is to be sacrificed to the village god. (r) 10.30 **University Challenge**. The second leg of the final. Presented by Samer Gascolgne. 11.00 **Portland Bill** (r) 11.10 **Balance**. Film out with the aid of puppets. 11.25 **Thames news headlines**.  
11.30 **The Running Programme**. This week's injuries are examined and the programme includes detailed pictures of surgical operations. Presented by Cliff Temple. 12.00 **Winner Takes All**. Four contestants compete in a general knowledge quiz. The questionmaster is Geoffrey Wheeler.  
12.30 **News with Jon Snow 12.50** **Thames news headlines**.  
1.00 **Film: The Siege of Pinchgut** (1959, b/w) starring Alan Ray. An escaped prisoner holds the city of Sydney to ransom when he threatens to blow it up. With Heather Sears. Directed by Harry Watt. 3.00 **Take the High Road**. Lily and Inverloch meet, possibly for the last time. 3.25 **Thames news headlines**. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. Australian family drama serial.  
4.00 **Rainbow**. A repeat of the programme shown at 11.10. 4.15 **Redrummer**. Cartoon.

## CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 **Channel 4 Racing from Kempton Park**. The 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 and 4.10 races.  
4.30 **The Gong Show**. Talented talent series.  
5.00 **Midday Ed** (b/w) Vintage American comedy.  
5.30 **Solid Solo**. Today's guests include 7th Heaven, Jonathan Butler and Sherrin.  
6.00 **Screenstory: A Window**. A 1983 edition, presented by Joseph Cooper. The guest is Klaus Tennstedt.  
6.15 **The Chart Show**.  
7.00 **Channel 4 News** with Nicholas Owen and Sue Carpenter. Followed by **Wogan**.  
7.50 **Book Check**. Crime writer Jessica Mann reviews J.M. Stewart's autobiography *Myself and Michael*. (Oracle)  
8.00 **What the League Say** with Sebastian Faulks of *The Independent*.  
8.15 **It's Our World: Mother Ocean**. A Japanese drama about a young girl who lives with her widowed mother. To earn a living the mother has to work as a prostitute, an occupation that embarrasses the daughter.  
8.45 **Masterworks**. Edwin Mullins assesses Giulio Romano's painting *The Madonna and Child*.  
9.00 **Tandoo Nights**. Comedy series following the fortunes of two rival Indian restaurants. (r)  
9.30 **Village Show**. A comedy series visits the village of Headley on the Surrey/Hampshire border and meets the gardeners who compete each year for the village trophy. (Oracle)  
10.00 **The Golden Girls**. Comedy series about four women who share a Florida coast home.  
10.30 **The Thin Red Line**. An award-winning film about the band The On location in South America (r).  
11.30 **UK Late Crime and Punishment**. Among the guests are Professor Hans Eysenck, Lord Justice Lawton, Linda Agran and former cat burglar Chris Thakovsky.  
1.00 **Film: The Big Knife** (1955, b/w) starring Jack Palance. Drama about a film star whose outwardly successful persona hides an inner, drink-soaked torment and a broken marriage. Directed by Robert Aldrich. Ends at 2.30.

## A spiv goes up-market

## TELEVISION CHOICE

● The cheery, cheeky cockney of *Budgie and Minder* moves up-market for *Bust* (ITV, 8.45pm), in which spivvry takes on the appearance of being legit: business conducted in suits, out of suits, over lunch, through banks. What would Arthur Daley say? *Bust* is a thriller about the cashless society, set in a boom capital where anybody with nous can get a line of credit: money is the Eighties high. *Bust* cashes in on all kinds of contemporary ways: witless extort money using the victim's American Express credit-card dispenser, counter-foils, and pincers are produced from coat pockets, and set to work. The hapless signatory, Neil Walsh (Paul Nicholas), is a mendacious in-between man who gets squeezed over a dodgy contract of cement. Pretty-boy charm is not enough to stem the cashflow crisis. Bankruptcy follows, the BMW is requisitioned, and Walsh al-

Phyllis Logan as the wife and Paul Nicholas as her wheeler-dealer husband in *Bust* (on ITV, 8.45pm)

most loses his Filofax, which, one feels, he regards as more serious than his wife's walking out. So far, *Bust* promises rather than delivers: series of six hour-long episodes are often slow to start, dawdling to establish what a film has to manage in the first 20 minutes. For a drama about conspicuous spending, too much is skimmed: it all looks a bit High Street chain-store. Too few props - a carphone and a Rolex - fail to convey the necessary "restaurant lifestyle," and shooting on video, not film, makes it look cheaper still. To be fair, there are ideas bouncing around, and once the women in Walsh's life - his wife, and the trustee appointed by the bankruptcy court - take over the running of his affairs (and, one hopes, give him his come-uppance) this may turn into something quite memorable.

Chris Pettit

## Radio 1

MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see Radio 1).  
6.30 **Adrian Jones** 7.00 **Mike Smith's Breakfast Show** 8.30 **Andy Peebles** 11.00 **The Radio 1** **Midday Show** from Western-Super-Market 12.30 **Steve Wright** 2.30 **Newsbeat** 3.45 **Singled Out** (Janet Long) 7.00 **Andy Peebles** 10.00-12.00 **The Friday Rock Show**. VHF Stereo Radio 1 and 2. 4.00pm **As Radio 1** 12.00-4.00pm **As Radio 2**

## Radio 2

MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see Radio 1).  
6.30 **Adrian Jones** 7.00 **Mike Smith's Breakfast Show** 8.30 **Andy Peebles** 11.00 **The Radio 1** **Midday Show** from Western-Super-Market 12.30 **Steve Wright** 2.30 **Newsbeat** 3.45 **Singled Out** (Janet Long) 7.00 **Andy Peebles** 10.00-12.00 **The Friday Rock Show**. VHF Stereo Radio 1 and 2. 4.00pm **As Radio 1** 12.00-4.00pm **As Radio 2**

## WORLD SERVICE

Times in GMT. Add an hour for BST.  
6.00am **Newsday** 6.30 **Mandarin** 7.00 **News** 7.30 **24 Hours** 7.30 **World Service** 8.00 **News** 8.30 **Reflections** 9.00 **News** 9.30 **World Service** 10.00 **News** 10.30 **World Service** 11.00 **News** 11.30 **World Service** 12.00 **News** 12.30 **World Service** 1.00 **News** 1.30 **World Service** 2.00 **News** 2.30 **World Service** 3.00 **News** 3.30 **World Service** 4.00 **News** 4.30 **World Service** 5.00 **News** 5.30 **World Service** 6.00 **News** 6.30 **World Service** 7.00 **News** 7.30 **World Service** 8.00 **News** 8.30 **World Service** 9.00 **News** 9.30 **World Service** 10.00 **News** 10.30 **World Service** 11.00 **News** 11.30 **World Service** 12.00 **News** 12.30 **World Service** 1.00 **News** 1.30 **World Service** 2.00 **News** 2.30 **World Service** 3.00 **News** 3.30 **World Service** 4.00 **News** 4.30 **World Service** 5.00 **News** 5.30 **World Service** 6.00 **News** 6.30 **World Service** 7.00 **News** 7.30 **World Service** 8.00 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FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1987

Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1774.5 (+11.3)

FT-SE 100  
2268.1 (+18.6)

Bargains  
33613 (29106)

USM (Datastream)  
209.93 (+0.9)

THE POUND

US dollar  
1.6575 (+0.0070)

W German mark  
2.9702 (-0.0048)

Trade-weighted  
73.1 (+0.1)

Shares hit  
as Unigate  
chief goes

Shares in Unigate dropped 10p after news yesterday that Mr Daniel Hodson, finance director and head of Unigate's US operations, is leaving the group.

Mr Hodson, aged 43, said that his departure was amicable. "It is time for me to seek a new challenge outside Unigate," he said, adding that he was considering a number of possibilities.

Mr John Worby will succeed Mr Hodson as finance director. Mr Worby is now finance director of Unigate's Wincanton Group subsidiary.

Tomorrow's Family Money assesses moves by building societies and banks to pay interest on current account balances. Also, how one can take advantage of booming profits in the Lloyd's insurance market, latest unit trust performance figures and a preview of the Burlington House Fair for art investors.

BPCC jump

The shares of Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Group rose 19p to 395p after interim profits of £70.5 million against £27.5 million and news that further major acquisitions are planned. *Tempos, page 22*

New RR plant

Rolls-Royce Motors plans a new £10 million plant at its Crewe factory.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2584.18 (-17.86)
Tokyo	Nikkei Dow	25649.88 (-296.72)
Hong Kong		3653.95 (+18.08)
Amsterdam	Gen	311.7 (-2.8)
Sydney	AO	2203.5 (+23.5)
Frankfurt		1988.0 (-21.1)
Bremen		529.5 (-13.1)
Paris		420.0 (-2.0)
Zurich	SKA Gen	594.40 (+4.0)
London	FT-A All-Share	1774.5 (+11.3)
	FT-SE 100	2268.1 (+18.6)
	FT Gold Mines	452.8 (+7.9)
	FT Fixed Interest	92.20 (-0.04)
	FT Govt Secs	85.86 (+0.22)

Recent issues Page 24  
Closing prices Page 25

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISERS:		
BICC	404p	(+20p)
Williams Holdings	859p	(+32p)
FD Brimall	477p	(+32p)
Frank Gates	210p	(+22p)
Read Intk	543p	(+24p)
Osaka Paper Mill	215p	(+18p)
Appliances Group	280p	(+15p)
Cons. Gold	1430p	(+27p)
RTZ	1305p	(+35p)
Industrials	815p	(+15p)
Cheshire Wholesalers	273p	(+16p)
Dixons	361p	(+14p)
European Home	340p	(+15p)
Lester	215p	(+18p)
Lambert Horwath	380p	(+16p)
Frost Group	253p	(+13p)

FALLS:		
Porter Holdings	403p	(-15p)
Wm Collins A	783p	(-15p)
Unigate	382p	(-7p)

Prices are as at 4pm

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base	10%
3-month interbank 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %
3-month eligible bills 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %
buying rate	
US Prime Rate 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %
Federal Funds 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %
3-month Treasury Bills 6.11-6.10%	6.11-6.10%
30-year bonds 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %-9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %-9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£: \$1.6575	£: \$1.6580
£: DM1.7920	£: DM1.7930
£: Sfr2.4556	£: Sfr1.4630
£: FF93.26	£: FF93.15
£: Yen233.62	£: Yen140.95
£: Index73.1	£: Index100.2
ECU 20.697616	SDR 20.787175

GOLD

London Fixing:	
Alt \$482.15	close \$483.70
close \$484.00	\$484.50 (\$279.75-280.25)
New York:	
Comex \$484.70	485.20*

\* Denotes latest trading price

NORTH SEA OIL

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Elders IXL chooses November for £1bn pubs sell-off

Courage float  
date fixed

By Cliff Feltham

The chain of 5,000 Courage public houses are to be floated on the stock market in November with a likely value of more than £1 billion.

Elders IXL, the Australian brewing group, yesterday confirmed it had ironed out most of the remaining snags and was ready to go ahead with the sell-off which will be one of the largest outside the Government's privatization programme.

Mr John Elliott, the Elders chief executive, said he planned to keep less than half the Courage business. Details of the floatation would be made available in two weeks with the offer timed to follow the big £7.5 billion British Petroleum issue. Finding a suitable slot for the floatation has been one of the problems facing Elders.

"We are now in the final stages of dotting the i's and crossing the t's," he said in London, as he unveiled proposals for a series of demergers aimed at restructuring one of Australia's largest multinationals.

The 5,000 pubs, which are now almost all owned by the tenants, were bought by Elders last year from Hanson Trust

for £1.4 billion. The company has been looking at ways of giving preferential treatment in the share issue to the publicans.

Mr Elliott said yesterday that a recent valuation had put a price of £1.15 billion on the portfolio of pubs - implying a value of about £230,000 a pub, which some analysts yesterday thought was on the high side.

There was a mixed reaction from the City to the floatation. The Australian-based broker Clarke Vickers claimed the pub sale would revolutionize the British brewing industry. "It would be the first time that a brewer in the United Kingdom had succeeded in realizing the lazy assets represented by its pub chain while still essentially keeping the distribution network for its beer."

Mr John Spicer, of Kleinwort Grieson Securities, said: "It will be a property company without a doubt and a unique one at that, which is bound to have others watching closely to see if it is successful. But I think it depends on the success of the BP issue. If that goes well then Courage will benefit from the euphoria and do well."

However, Mr Michael Prew, of Greenwell Montagu, was less enthusiastic. He said: "Elders appears to be casting in on the hot property market but once the company gets to the market I cannot see where it is going. I think it is going to be static."

The first stage of a major restructuring of Elders will be the \$500 million floatation of the newly-formed Elders Investment Company, which will be based in Bermuda and listed in Hong Kong. The company will take stakes in quoted and unquoted companies with the idea of re-selling for a profit within two to three years. One of its early investments could be a shareholding in the Courage pub business.

Later next year Elders will spin off its three core businesses, brewing, finance, and pastoral interests, in each case holding on to a 65 per cent stake.

Elders, which is now the sixth largest brewing group in the world, is to place these interests - which include Fosters Lager, the Courage group and Carlsberg and United Breweries - into a company which will be listed on the London market.



John Elliott: he will give full details of the float in two weeks

Cadbury jumps  
48% to £63.6m  
in first half

By Alexandra Jackson

Cadbury Schweppes demonstrated its ability to build on the firm foundations laid last year, when profits grew strongly, by increasing first-half pretax profits for this year by 48 per cent to £63.6 million.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, the chairman, said yesterday: "The pace set in the first half will be maintained for the year as a whole. Despite the poor weather this summer and the start-up costs of our joint venture with Coca-Cola, 1987 should be another good year. This is particularly encouraging as 1986 was itself a very successful year."

The interim dividend was increased from 1.8p to 2.1p.

General Cinema, the US theatre chain and soft-drink bottler, holds an 8.3 per cent stake in Cadbury, which focused speculative interest on Cadbury earlier in the year. This has, however, subdued as the stake has been tied into a General Cinema debenture issue (convertible into Cadbury shares) announced in May.

Sir Adrian emphasized the action being taken by Cadbury's management to change

the group's structure, changing the focus to the core businesses, confectionery and beverages. He said this strategy was enhancing return on assets, adding market share and fueling profits growth.

In the six months to end-June, the £149 million increase in sales to £933 million was split equally between existing businesses and acquisitions, net of disposals.

Tempos - 22

But the full benefit of new businesses is still to be felt as existing operations accounted for 81 per cent of the increase in trading profits.

Beverages contributed 34 per cent of sales, with 42 per cent attributed to confectionery. Confectionery made up the lion's share of the first-half trading profits but soft drinks should recover lost ground in the seasonally-stronger second half.

Market share of the British chocolate market rose for the third consecutive year, up 1.3 percentage points to 29 per cent. The domestic chocolate market continues to grow by about 10 per cent a year.

Premier half-time  
profits reach £7m

By Colin Campbell

Premier Brands, the £97 million management buyout from Cadbury Schweppes, is likely to be financially fit enough for a Stock Exchange listing in 1989 after marked success in the six months ended June 20 and improved prospects.

Premier, one of the largest independent British companies with sales of £300 million a year, managed pre-tax profits of £7.2 million in the first half of this year compared with £5 million previously, on which the return improved to 7.9 per cent. Half-yearly sales from continuing businesses rose from £127.9 million to £135.5 million.

Mr Paul Judge, the managing director, said the group's performance since the half

year indicated that full-year profits would continue to improve, and that because of the success in cutting borrowings, the planned listing date had been brought forward from 1990 by a year.

Borrowings of £97 million at the time of the buyout in May 1986 were cut to £90 million by the last financial year-end, and have been further trimmed to £46 million.

The company, which purchased Melrose last November and Glengettie in March to strengthen its tea interests, is keen on further acquisitions compatible with its portfolio.

Mr Judge added that Premier had an active new product development programme, with several product launches taking place in the second half of this year.

NatWest dealing boost

By Peter Gartland, Family Money Editor

National Westminster Bank is planning to almost double its touch-screen share-dealing terminals by next May.

Mr Roger Flemington, general manager of NatWest's domestic banking division, said yesterday a further 200 domestic branches will have touch screens installed over the next few months. NatWest already has them in 245 of its 3,200 branches.

The touch-screen system was introduced for the British Gas privatization last November. NatWest claims 133 million British Gas shares were sold through the touch-screen system. On the first day of dealing in BAA shares, 26,000 transactions were done.

The system enables private investors to sell selected shares at a flat fee, up to now £15.

Morgans earnings fall

By Carol Ferguson

Morgan Grenfell's profits in the first half of 1987 were hit by a sharp drop in corporate activity compared with the high levels seen in 1986.

Interim pretax profits were down 8 per cent to £47 million. Earnings per share slumped 28 per cent to 20.3p (19.7p fully diluted), owing to the higher number of shares outstanding following last year's share issue when Morgan Grenfell came to the market.

The interim dividend is increased by 10 per cent to 3.85p net.

Mr John Craven, group chief executive, said that up to last year corporate finance had come to dominate the firm's activities, but now there was a much better balance compared with a year or two ago.

He declined to give a profit breakdown but said that the four divisions - corporate

finance, investment management, overseas business taken as a whole, and banking and securities - were now broadly comparable. "Corporate finance activity has fallen for everybody, not just us," he said.

Phoenix Securities, the specialist in mergers and acquisitions advice for the financial services industry, bought in April for £15 million, "has already begun to play a significant role in our business and currently has an exceptional amount of work in hand."

In the first six months of 1987, it was involved in 12 transactions. In the same period, Morgan Grenfell was the lead adviser in 18 transactions.

Mr Craven said the number of people in the gifts department had been trimmed by 12, leaving 30. There was no intention to reduce numbers further.

He denied he was looking to buy a broker: "We have no acquisition in our sights. Nothing seems to be immediately available, but if it is appropriate to make a quantum leap, we will look at it carefully."

Morgan also announced that it had accepted an offer of £22.7 million from TSB Group for its shares in the Target Group. The cost of the shares was £10.4 million.

Major shareholders in Morgan Grenfell include Mr Robert Holmes & Court with 5.2 per cent via Dewey Warren, Mr Alan Bond with 2 per cent, Hanson Trust holding 3 per cent, and J Rothschild with 1 per cent. Long-term institutional shareholders include Deutsche Bank with 4.9 per cent, Willis Faber with 20.1 per cent and the Prudential which has 6.5 per cent.

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Record £279m for Lloyd's

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's insurance market yesterday unveiled record profits of £279 million for the 1984 year of account against £36 million in 1983. Lloyd's historically accounts three years in arrears.

Lloyd's also showed a pure underwriting profit before investment income of £138 million after three years of heavy losses. Mr Peter Miller, the Lloyd's chairman, said 1985 should improve on 1984.

Different sectors of the market showed varying returns.

Marine notched up profits of £233.3 million against £217.2 million, aviation recorded a bumper £42.5 million against £23.7 million, but general liability made a £169.7 million loss against a £285.5 million loss, and motor lost £25.3 million against a profit of £4.5 million.

Mr Miller also confirmed that Lloyd's yesterday received a writ from 39 Lloyd's names on the Oakeley Vaughan syndicates. He said that nothing in the writ led

him to believe that Lloyd's had any liability in the matter.

Serious overwriting of business in the early 1980s led to losses for Oakeley Vaughan names. Lloyd's conducted an internal inquiry, but has refused to release the findings to the names.

The names allege that Lloyd's was negligent in allowing the overwriting to continue after the problem was identified.

Comment, page 23  
Turning the corner, page 24

Dollar weakens to below DM1.80

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The dollar weakened again yesterday, with the leading central banks doing little to halt its fall. The move heightened speculation that the major countries have conceded a downward reduction in the range in which they will defend the dollar.

The dollar closed well below the key DM1.80 level against the mark, with pessimism increasing on the likely size of

the July US trade deficit when figures are released next week. Dealers now expect an even larger deficit than the \$15.7 billion June figure.

The German Ministry of Finance denied rumours that an emergency early meeting of the Group of Five countries - the US, Britain, Germany, Japan and France - was planned. The next scheduled meeting of the Groups of Five

and Seven is in Washington at the end of the month.

The pound was again a notable beneficiary of the dollar's weakness. It rose by 70 points to \$1.6575 in London, before rising to \$1.6615 in New York.

The dollar closed over a pennie down at DM1.7920, and was just above the important ¥140 level at ¥140.95 against the yen.

Amstrad buys  
US distributor

Amstrad is paying \$7.56 million (£4.57 million) for its US distributor, Video Inc.

Video, a private company, has had the exclusive Amstrad distributorship for the whole of the US market for the past year. It handles all Amstrad products but has had most success with its word-processors and personal computers.

The vendors will collect \$2 million in cash and 22 million Amstrad shares.

Blue Book lifts last year's expansion to 3.1%

Higher growth than expected

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Britain's economy grew last year by 3.1 per cent compared with earlier estimates of 2.8 per cent. The new figure is given in the latest edition of the annual Blue Book on the UK National Accounts published today by the Central Statistical Office.

The Blue Book, which contains data over 20 years on gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, shows that since the trough in 1981 the growth rate has averaged nearly 3 per cent a year in terms of the average measure of GDP. The economy is now just over 11 per cent larger in real terms than in 1979.

Consumers' expenditure has provided most of the growth with a 6 per cent increase last year compared with 3½ per cent the previous year. The volume of fixed investment rose only ½ per cent after increasing 3 per cent in 1985 and 8 per cent in 1984 as companies rushed to

take advantage of the investment allowances before they were phased out.

The significant growth in output has come from service industries, which last year grew by 4 per cent. Among the fastest-growing sectors were distribution, hotels, catering and repair at 5 per cent, growth, communications up 6 per cent, and banking, finance, business services and leasing, which rose by 10 per cent.

Manufacturing output grew by about 1 per cent last year. A fall in output in the engineering industry, especially motor vehicles and parts, was partly offset by a rise in paper printing and publishing and other manufacturing.

Incomes in the economy last year rose fastest in the personal sector with real personal disposable income growing 4½ per cent. At present prices, consumers' expenditure rose faster than income and the saving ratio fell by more than 1

percentage point to 9 per cent, the lowest since 1971.

Consumers continued to spend heavily on durables, where outlays rose 10½ per cent in volume, and clothing and footwear spending was up 7½ per cent. Spending on beer was unchanged and on tobacco down 3 per cent.

Company profits net of stock appreciation fell by more than half last year because of the drop in oil prices. But non-North Sea companies increased their profits by more than 20 per cent.

A new section in the Blue Book setting out national and sector balance sheets shows that net national wealth last year was just over £1,800 billion. Homes accounted for nearly £700 billion; other land, buildings and works for about £500 billion; and vehicles, plant and machinery for £250 billion.

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Example: A single man aged 25 mortgage house for £20,000 and apply for a four-year mortgage at 11.1% (typical A.P.R. 11.7%) on an interest-only basis, and on an endowment policy. Monthly mortgage payments £260.75. (Calculated to include £200 estate agent's fee and £200 legal fee. Building insurance and periodic mortgage insurance payments will also be required.) For a full A.P.R. variable, The Mortgage Corporation Ltd, Registered Office: Victoria House, 11 Beaufort Square, London SW1W 0EX. Registered No. 1785434. A subsidiary of National Westminster Bank plc. Mortgage interest is tax deductible. The only legal mortgage in excess of £20,000 repayable at the end of the term, and will not lend to borrowers under 25 years of age. Offer available for securities in England and Wales only.



## BUSINESS SUMMARY

## Sharpe &amp; Fisher rises to £1.8m at half-time

Half-year profits from Sharpe & Fisher rose from £1.32 million to £1.86 million on a big advance in the building supplies division, up from £278,000 to £802,000. Mr Roy Springer, the chairman, credits a 20 per cent-plus increase in demand for building materials and continuing benefits from the division's reorganization for the rise.

The do-it-yourself business had a stickier six months, as the poor spring weather restricted sales. Turnover was up 27 per cent on new store openings, but this was below company expectations. Sharpe's half-year earnings were 6.1p against 4.2p, and the interim dividend is up from 0.75p to 1p a share.

## Interims soar at Wickes

Wickes, the building supplies and DIY retailer bought out by its management in March, says it is on course for the £9 million profit it forecast for this year after reporting a 50 per cent rise in interim pretax profits to £4.2 million. Turnover for the six months to August 1 was up 24 per cent at £83.2 million and an interim dividend of 0.33p will be paid.

## Kia Ora to sell mine

Kia Ora Gold Corporation, the Western Australian gold mining company with a wide British following, plans to sell off the 50 per cent balance of its Marvel Loch gold mine for A\$540 million (£17.5 million).

The sale would give Mawson Pacific, which bought its initial 50 per cent of Marvel Loch in April for A\$26 million, full ownership of the operation in the Yilgarn area of Western Australia. Kia Ora says the cash injection would give the company an enhanced financial base and allow it to pursue other gold mining interests. Kia Ora's board is to recommend acceptance of the proposed sale at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders called for September 21.

## Metals group rises to £3m

Metal Closures, the plastics and metals group, increased interim pretax profits to July 4 to £3.1 million compared with £2 million previously. The company is paying an interim dividend of 2.2p which represents a 20 per cent increase, taking into account the recent one-for-five scrip issue. Earnings per share were 5.8p compared with 4.1p.

## Computer firm ahead

Shares in Personal Computers, the USM-quoted micro-computer dealer, rose 13p to 240p after it announced profits before tax up from £710,000 to £1.1 million for the year to May 31. Net assets per share leapt from 19.7p to 39.9p and earnings per share rose from 9.8p to 14.9p. The final dividend is 2.4p, making 3.6p for the year.

## Leap at Great Southern

Great Southern Group, the funeral director, yesterday reported a 35 per cent jump in pretax profits to £1.3 million for the first half of the present financial year. Turnover increased by 12 per cent to £7.4 million. So far this year the company has taken over 10 new businesses and other possible acquisitions are being examined.

## STOCK MARKET

## Mystery S&amp;N buyer leads to renewed talk of bid

By Michael Clark and Geoffrey Foster

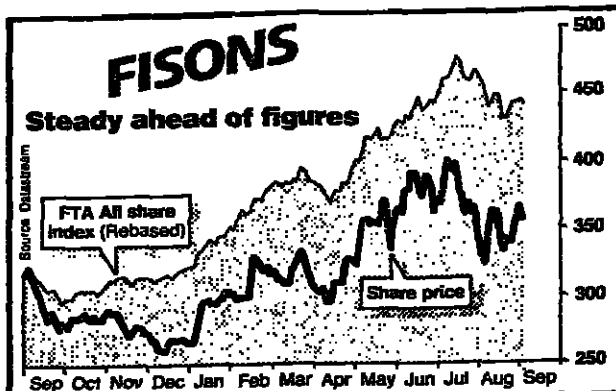
Scottish & Newcastle Breweries was chased to within a whisker of its year's high by one big buyer yesterday, reviving some of the bid stories that have haunted the shares over the past few months.

Almost £20 million was added to the group's stock market value as the price rose 6p to 259p, after 260p, when 3 million shares changed hands. This sudden surge in activity caught most market-makers short of stock. The mystery buyer, described as an international fund manager, conducted his business through several brokers. He is said to have accounted for all of yesterday's turnover after picking up a further 750,000 shares earlier in the week.

The market has been buzzing with speculation for several weeks that S&N is ready to launch another acquisition after last year's agreed bid for Home Brewery. It still holds a near-30 per cent stake in its rival Matthew Brown, the Blackburn brewer, after an abortive bid in 1985. There has also recently been talk linking the group's name with that of Stakis, the Glasgow leisure group.

Marketmen also refuse to rule out the possibility of a bid for S&N itself, claiming that the group remains vulnerable. Mr John Elliott's Elders IXL, the Australian brewing group, which is pushing ahead with plans to float off the Courage pubs, remains a strong contender.

One of the best movers of the day was Reed International, the paper and publishing group, which has fallen from a peak of 61p since June after its acquisition of Octopus, the publishing house. The price finished 24p



higher at 543p. That will be good news for James Capel, which has been a big buyer of the shares recently. Publishers appear to be in vogue at the moment with William Collins spending £95 million earlier this week on a 50 per cent stake in Harper and Row. On Wall Street, speculation about a possible bid for McGraw Hill, the New York publishing house, was heightened after the news that Mr Irwin Jacobs, the Wall Street arbitrageur, had bought a near-5 per cent stake.

Midland Bank became the subject of a bear squeeze, with the price rising 28p to 580p as the call was made on its recent £700 million rights issue.

Those dealers that had written put options, expecting the issue to flop and the price to drift lower, were scrambling to cover their positions last night.

ALPHA STOCKS			
Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000
Asbury 890	Cadbury 8,900	LAG 1,300	Saatchi 369
Aldi-Lyons 3,100	Costs 1,200	Lloyds 1,300	Sainsbury 247
Amstrad 2,000	CU 3,000	Lombard 848	Scot & N 2,700
Argyll 615	Cons Gold 1,000	Lucas 304	Seas 240
ASDA 3,000	Cookson 1,000	M&S 798	Sedgwick 419
AB Foods 336	Courtauld 259	Metal Box 1,100	Shell 1,400
BET 1,400	Dea 700	MEPC 644	Smith & N 1,400
BTH 1,300	Dee 3,400	Midland 1,100	STC 8,100
BAT 3,600	Dunns 5,200	Norwest 367	Stan Chart 2,700
Barclays 370	ECC 330	Nest 2,000	Storehouse 1,500
Bass 535	Fisons 1,100	PIA 258	Sun Alliance 334
Beecham 2,000	Gen Acc 364	Pearl 438	Tarmac 2,300
BCC 1,800	GEC 5,400	Pearson 875	TSB 2,300
Blue Circle 436	GKN 373	Pickington 1,500	Tesco 1,400
BOC 380	Glass 780	Prudential 1,700	Thorn EMI 742
Boots 979	Globe 47	Racal 1,700	THF 2,618
BPB 1,100	Granada 369	Rank 5,400	Turner & N 3,500
BPCC 4,200	Grand Met 835	Rentok 122	Unilever 2,000
Br A&P 380	GUS A 672	Ricard 1,300	Unib 1,100
Br Airways 6,000	GRE 743	Redland 224	Unigate 3,200
Br Comm 716	Guinness 1,200	Rockett 122	Unover 2,000
Br Gas 8,900	Hamm A 563	Roof 1,300	Unib 1,100
Br Petrol 4,700	Hanson 4,000	Reuters 500	Unid News 128
Br Telecom 12,000	Hawker 672	RMC 520	Wellcome 561
Bristol 4,600	Hillson 3,300	R-Royce 15,000	Whitbread A 1,000
Burnd 2,500	ICI 1,000	Rowntree 329	Woolworth 1,000
Burnham 4,200	Jaguar 700	Royal Bank 905	
Burton 1,200	Ladbrokes 794	Royal Ins 1,100	
CAW 6,200	Land Sec 498	RTZ 1,500	

Equities listings on page 25

TEMPUS  
Sweet sounds from Cadbury

Public companies managed by the founding family are rare, but the achievement of Cadbury is living proof that industrialists should not be prejudiced because of their names.

Focusing on core businesses, confectionery and soft drinks, is paying off. They contributed 96 per cent of trading profits.

Confectionery accounted for 59 per cent of trading profits, but the seasonal swing and more aggressive soft drink marketing should see drinks take the 1987 top slot.

The Coca-Cola Schweppes joint venture is beating budgets, even though interest payments wiped out a small trading profit. Longer term, it should turn over £500 million a year in the unsaturated British soft drinks market.

British chocolate market share at 29 per cent has recovered ground lost in the early 1980s. But competition may increase as new products are launched.

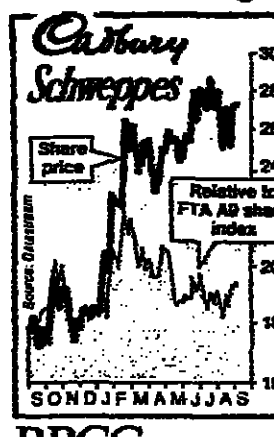
North American profitability is below par but confectionery is making progress. The addition of Canada Dry increased US bottled mineral water market share to 33 per cent.

The financial ratios are moving ahead strongly, particularly return on shareholders' funds which has more than doubled since 1985 to 7.9 per cent.

Recent acquisitions have contributed as much to profits as the core businesses, so either expansion route is proven. Gearing is a modest 30 per cent.

Earnings this year should advance to 17.5p (£175 million pretax) rising to 22p (£220 million) in 1988.

The momentum behind the Cadbury machine is considerable but the rewards are still to come. The p/e is ahead of the sector, but should continue to appreciate.



## BPCC

What can one say about British Fringing & Communication Corporation when it makes more out of money market instruments than from its core business?

While interim pretax profits of £70.5 million to end June - compared with £27.5 million - suggest publishing really is a licence to print money, the divisional breakdown shows exactly why BPCC has streaked ahead.

Of the half-time result, operating profit brought in £38.1 million against £23.6 million, while interest received and other income contributed £41.8 million.

Because BPCC still sits on a handsome cash pile after the rights issue, and despite imminent plans to be a big spender, interest monies and fixed asset sales are going to make another significant impact come the year-end.

Turnover is set to reach £1 billion this year; the second half should be even better; large acquisitions are in the wings; and core activity will contribute 50 per cent against 20 per cent of profits at present.

Profits could touch £170 million at year-end, and the impressive share price performance of late shows somebody still loves BPCC. But until stronger growth in earnings a share is seen, the BPCC fan club will have vacancies.

## Morgans setback

As usual, Morgan Grenfell gives little away about how its underlying businesses are doing. A few sums, however, lead to the inescapable conclusion that corporate finance, last year's high flyer, is doing rather worse than appears at first sight.

This year's interim profit is down £4 million. But exclude the contribution from CI Lawrence and interest on the unspent portion of the £155 million rights money, and the fall in continuing businesses is nearer £14 million.

But other activities have been improving, implying an even greater fall in corporate finance. This may be glossed over as giving a better balance among the divisions, but that all depends on how the businesses are grouped.

Although corporate finance activity is still at historically high levels, the pickings are down for everyone. Those who tendered £5 a share on the flotation in June 1986 had clearly forgotten the feast-and-famine nature of this business. Today's much fiercer competition will see off all but the strongest when the real famine arrives.

Morgan's current share price of 532p includes a significant bid premium. Assuming pretax profit of £95 million, the prospective multiple of 13.5 is significantly above the 11.2 rating of the market leader, Warburg.

A bidder would need to offer at least 650p, but waiting for a bid might be like waiting for Godot.

MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes

## Excellent results in the first half of 1987

## INTERIM RESULTS

Trading Profit	Up 36.3 per cent
Pre-tax Profit	Up 47.6 per cent
Earnings per Share	Up 47.6 per cent
Dividends per Share	Up 16.7 per cent

**Cadbury Schweppes plc,** Britain's leading international manufacturer of branded confectionery and beverages, reports excellent results for the first 24 weeks ended 20th June 1987.

	1987 £m	1986 £m
Sales	932.9	787.3
Trading Profit	66.4	48.7
Pre-tax Profit	63.6	43.1
Earnings per Ordinary Share of 25p (net basis)	6.91p	4.68p
Dividends per Share	2.10p	1.90p

- Full benefits of 1986 restructuring reflected in highly satisfactory 1987 first half results.
- Confectionery trading profit rose by 56% and Beverages by 30%.
- Coca-Cola & Schweppes Beverages Ltd gets off to a flying start with big growth in sales volume.
- North American sales and profit respond positively to increased and more effective marketing support.
- Australia maintains its impressive growth record with trading profit substantially increased.

Shareholders will be offered the opportunity of taking the interim dividend in scrip form and details will be sent to them in due course.

Adrian Cadbury  
Chairman

Copies of the full statement will be sent to all shareholders and further copies will be available from the Secretary Cadbury Schweppes plc, 14 Cornhill Place, London EC2N 2EX. Telephone 01 262 1212.

**Cadbury Schweppes**  
MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE

MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes

## MONEY &amp; GOLD

Base Rates %

Clearing Bank 10

Finance House 9 1/2

Discount Market Loans %

Overnight High 9 1/2 Low 8

Week fixed 5 1/2

Treasury Bills (Discount %)

Buying Selling

3 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2

1 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2

3 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)

1 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2

3 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2

Trade Bills (Discount %)

1 month 10 1/2 2 month 10 1/2

3 month 10 1/2 2 month 10 1/2

Interbank %

Overnight open 9 1/2 close 7 1/2

1 week 9 1/2 2 month 10 1/2

3 month 10 1/2 2 month 10 1/2

Local Authority Deposits %

2 days 9 1/2 7 days 9 1/2

1 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2

3 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2

Local Authority Bonds %

1 month 10 1/2 2 month 10 1/2

3 month 10 1/2 2 month 10 1/2

5 month 10 1/2 2 month 10 1/2

6 month 10 1/2 2 month 10 1/2

Dollar CDs %

3 month 7 1/2 7 1/2

6 month 7 1/2 7 1/2

12 month 7 1/2 7 1/2

18 month 7 1/2 7 1/2

24 month 7 1/2 7 1/2

36 month 7 1/2 7 1/2

48 month 7 1/2 7 1/2

## WALL STREET

New York (Agencies) - Trading turned downwards in early trading yesterday after blue chips gave up previous gains and turned lower. Rises in the dollar and US Treasuries supported early interest, but the dollar eased on continuing concern that the Federal Reserve was not supporting it strongly.

The Dow Jones industrial index was down three points at 2,599 after being up more than 20 points in early bargain-bidding and short-covering. Advances led declines seven-to-four.

Shares that were active included The Limited Inc, down 2 1/2 to 43, after disappointing sales figures.

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# Nedo and CBI in plea to Lawson on Neddies

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Big changes in committee work at the National Economic Development Office (Nedo), especially in the use of steering groups to identify key issues, were proposed yesterday by Nedo and the Confederation of British Industry. The proposals come after the Treasury plan to cut more than half of the 36 committees known as "Little Neddies".

Nedo and the CBI made separate submissions to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But whereas the CBI proposals would leave Nedo with only 13 Neddies, Nedo itself was looking for the rescue of two committees dealing with industries hard hit by imports — furniture and footwear — and the continuation of a committee on advanced manufacturing systems, on top of the 16 committees proposed by the Government.

A high priority for Nedo was the importance of keeping an adequate coverage of the engineering sector, said Mr John Cassels, Nedo's director-general. Under the Lawson plan that sector would lose all but one Little Neddy.

Committee work in engineering would also more readily survive under the CBI proposals which call broadly for a third of the Neddies to be retained, a third abolished and the rest merged into about four groups, with the new system to be in operation next April. It also wants changes in the way the electronics and



Don't throw out baby with bathwater: John Cassels

construction sectors are dealt with, compared to the Chancellor's plans.

Mr John Banham, director-general of the CBI, said: "Where committees or sector groups are already tackling key issues and have a well-defined programme producing concrete results, there is good reason to leave well alone." But Mr Banham said Little Neddies might not always be the best way to carry an issue forward.

He said: "Steering or sector

groups should cover and identify broader strategic issues. Taskforces, which would have a limited life, should tackle and propose practical solutions to specific problems."

Nedo wants the Government's list of 16 Neddies and taskforces it is prepared to fund to be extended in various ways. Mr Cassels said the aim was not simply to rescue some of the threatened workload but to introduce a new flexibility and find a better way ahead. But he calculated that

rather than losing half the Nedo secretariat personnel, now numbering 188, the Nedo proposals would possibly mean a loss of about 40 per cent.

He appealed to the Government not to "chuck out the baby with the bathwater." But he admitted: "If there has been a degree of inertia about change and shortcomings and unevenness in the performance of the committees, it is obvious that a bigger effort is needed to keep them up to scratch in future."

Key suggestions from Nedo include the setting-up of a supervisory board to direct committee and other work, possibly under the chairmanship of a minister.

Nedo wants a steering group for engineering which would take on work started recently on the problem of imported components. This group, and another for the construction industries, could consider setting up a heavy engineering taskforce to look at British manufacturers' problems in international markets.

Although all the signs so far have been that the Government will stick to its proposals, Mr Cassels said he believed that, provided Nedo, the CBI and the TUC were largely of the same mind, there was a good chance of securing some change.

If Mr Lawson would not compromise, Mr Cassels said it would not be a resignation issue for him. He said: "I have not been thinking about that. I retire next year anyway, in October."

## Bank to buy travel agent

By Carol Ferguson

The Royal Bank of Scotland is buying AT Mays, the UK's fifth largest and Scotland's largest travel agent, broadening the range of services it offers in Britain.

The purchase price is £9.9 million for an initial 58 per cent, including the whole of the 30 per cent interest held by Low and Bonar. The shares not owned by Low and Bonar are owned by Mr JH Moffat and his family.

Full ownership of the company will be acquired within the next five years at a price which will take account of expected profits growth over the period.

Mr Rob Farley, the bank's deputy group chief executive, said the balance of the price would be based on a price/earnings multiple of 12, giving a total price of around £14 million.

AT Mays has a network of 230 branches, half of which are in Scotland. Seventy of the branches are in areas in which the Royal Bank has no representation at present.

Mr Farley said the outlets would not be turned into branches. "We see it as an opportunity to cross-sell the bank's products such as unit trusts and insurance to AT Mays's clients, and vice versa to help bank customers", he said.

Plans include pushing AT Mays's branch network further south.

## COMMENT

### The fat years return for Lloyd's names

Lloyd's insurance market's practice of accounting three years in arrears gives a telescoped view of trends. As Peter Miller, chairman, yesterday announced record profits for 1984 and looked forward to improved figures in 1985 and 1986, market practitioners and observers are already pointing to storm clouds gathering this year.

The North American casualty market is softening again, as capacity returns, and the marine market is plagued by a shortage of business. After the particularly vicious downswing in the early 1980s, the insurance cycle appears to be nosing down again after only a brief upswing.

Insurers, however, point out that the insurance business worldwide is changing. Instead of the seven-year cycle — with the lean years following the fat — cycles are fragmenting between different insurance sectors and geographical areas.

The peaks and troughs are still there, as shortage of capacity and high rates are followed by a rush of new capacity and rate weakening, but they are less pronounced and last for shorter periods.

One market can also be on an up, while another is on a down. In Britain, commercial insurance is making money

at the moment, but rates are softening, while personal insurance is still losing money and still putting up rates.

For names at Lloyd's, the immediate outlook is encouraging. Not only is the incidence of disputes between names and the authorities at Lloyd's diminishing as the PCW and other affairs are settled, but the financial returns are rising. Profits certainly help to smooth out quarrels. The Oakeley Vaughan dispute, which resulted in a writ being issued against Lloyd's this week, stemmed from some highly unprofitable overwriting of business in the early 1980s.

Some highly profitable overwriting by part of the Merrett group of syndicates more recently is not likely to lead to any complaints by the enriched names.

Looking to 1987 and beyond, however, there are signs of choppy waters. Commercial rates in the United States are under pressure and market share considerations are beginning to influence pricing decisions again. Even Lloyd's is looking over its shoulder at the new headquarters of the Institute of London Underwriters and wondering whether the company market is pinching some of its erstwhile business.

Insurers will clearly have to be very choosy about just what sort of business they will write and at what price.

## Barclays signals a new era

The greater the volume of transactions, the bigger are the settlement problems. And it is not just the Stock Exchange which has been discovering the painful truth of this fact. In the foreign exchange markets, too, a serious settlements problem is emerging.

The overwhelming weight of foreign exchange transactions, both spot and forward, find their way through the New York clearing system. And the system, by all accounts, is creaking. This is the rationale for Barclays' initiative, unveiled yesterday, of making a market in so-called exchange rate agreements, or ERAs.

Barclays, with £3 billion a day of settlements proceeding through the New York clearing system in respect of forward transactions alone, is well aware of the risks of a breakdown in settlements. Already one arm of the clearing system, Chips (the Clearing House Interbank Payment System), has introduced limits on the amount of uncovered payments by individual banks. And there are hints that the other, the Fed Wire, may soon go down the same road.

There are a number of ways of solving the problem. One is to divert foreign exchange settlements away from New York — and work on establishing a clearing house in London for European currency settlements is being carried out

under the auspices of Swift (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication).

The second solution, which Barclays is promoting, is the development of mechanisms for reducing the number of transactions which have to go through New York, and hence cutting the risks of system overload.

Exchange rate agreements are analogous to the existing forward rate agreements in interest rates. At present, a simple forward rate transaction carried out by a bank on the part of a corporate customer requires a disproportionately large number of matching deals in both spot foreign exchanges and swaps markets.

ERAs will allow the banks to deal in the differences between premiums and discounts on forward transactions. In other words, the amount tied up in each forward deal will be a fraction of what is required at present.

Barclays is establishing a screen-based market in ERAs on September 14. As well as other banks, large corporate customers should be interested. Within three or four months, according to Mr Peter Wood, Barclays' general manager for treasury services, it should be a free trading market in its own right. And the main reward to Barclays, apart from a reduction in its own settlement risks, will be brownie points for coming up with the idea in the first place.

## Cheshire accepts £14m Dutch offer

By Lawrence Léver

Cheshire Wholefoods, the Chester natural food company, is leaving the public for only 21 months after joining the Unilested Securities Market. Cheshire's directors, who own 61 per cent of the company, have accepted a £14.2 million takeover offer from Koninklijke Wessanen, the Dutch food group.

The offer is all cash — at 280p a share — which means a handsome profit for investors who were allocated shares in Cheshire at their 110p placing price in November 1985.

The purchase price represents an exit price/earnings ratio of more than 25. Cheshire was founded in 1975 to develop its own natural muesli product for the health food market.

Mr David Owen, of Durwen

Lid, the adviser to the company, said Cheshire wanted to expand into the US health food market. It had examined the opportunities for trading links with businesses operating in America, including Wessanen, which owns the largest health food distributor there. Wessanen had, however, made clear it wanted to own Cheshire outright.

Another factor was the £1.2 million the company was intending to spend on new plant, which might have slowed its growth in the short term.

Almost all Cheshire's board members will remain directors of the company after the takeover, although a Dutch chairman will be appointed, while Mr Ian Thomson, the present chairman, will become chief executive.

## BMP in expansion purchases

By Joe Joseph

Boase Massimi Pollitt, the advertising agency, is broadening its range of marketing services with the acquisition of Specialist Publications, a promotional publisher in Cardiff, and parts of Cooper Duff Associates, which provides editorial services to Specialist Publications.

There will be up to five other profit-related payments on top of an initial purchase price of £2.265 million, which is being met by £1.765 million in cash and 138,433 new BMP shares.

Specialist Publications and Cooper Duff produce regular magazines and colour tabloids for clients to communicate with their customers, field sales forces or franchised selling operations. Together they made pretax profits of £328,000 on sales of £1.5 million in the year to September 30, 1986.

Mr Martin Boase, BMP chairman, said: "The acquisition typifies our growth strategy of acquiring quality businesses which occupy niche market areas. These companies will help broaden our earnings base across the marketing spectrum, as well as enhance the range of services we can offer our clients."

Specialist Publications will form part of BMP's marketing services division, the Marketing Solutions Group.

## German jobless rate holds steady

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The underlying trend in West German unemployment was unchanged last month, despite an improved economic performance in the second quarter. The numbers out of work, seasonally adjusted, remained at 2.25 million, the same level as in July.

Unadjusted unemployment fell from 2.18 million to 2.16 million, while the number of people in work rose from 25.9 million in June to 26 million in July.

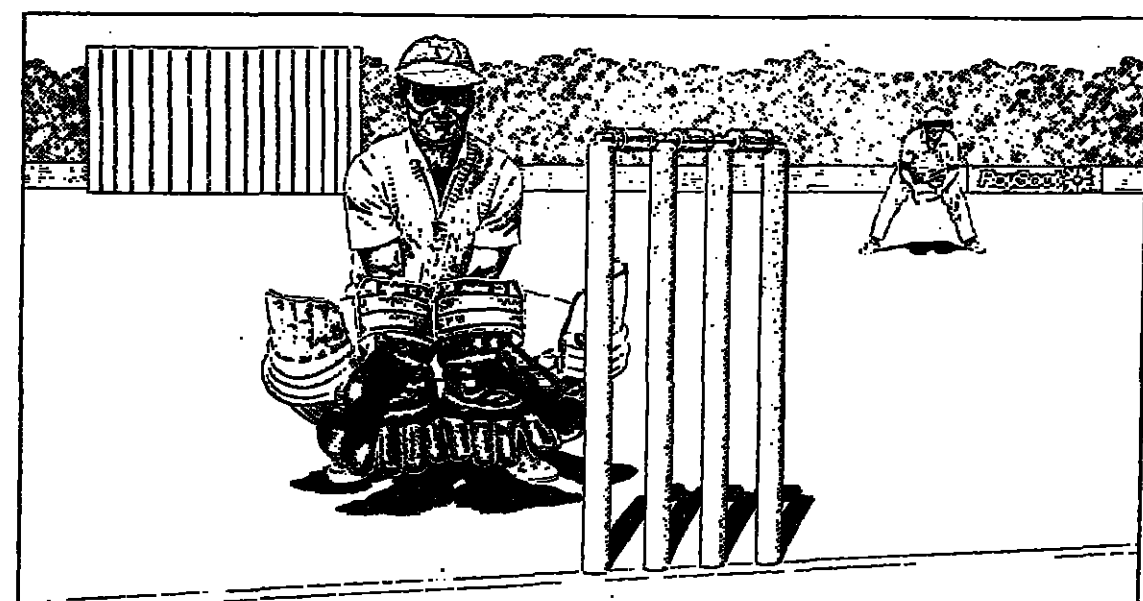
Inflationary pressures in the German economy remain very low, with the index of consumer prices unchanged last month from July. Compared with a year earlier, prices were 0.8 per cent higher.

## New service from TNT

The TNT transport group yesterday launched a guaranteed overnight delivery service between most parts of the United Kingdom and Europe.

TNT Overnight Air Express will concentrate on small parcels and documents. TNT already has an operation for larger overnight consignments.

It says the service is the first guaranteed next day door-to-door delivery service in Europe and allows British firms to offer better times than many foreign competitors in their domestic markets.



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## Distillers treasures go on sale

Could it be that blue-blooded stockbroker Cazenove wants a souvenir of one of its more controversial City takeovers — the ill-fated acquisition of Distillers by Guinness? One of its corporate finance men, Richard Wintour, was among a select band of Christies' customers invited to a City preview yesterday of antique silverware, Victorian oil paintings and furniture that once graced the walls and directors' dining rooms of Distillers' various London offices. Other illustrious names to sign the visitors' book included Lord Vestey of Dewhurst meat fame. Christies has been asked to sell 123 lots, from Distillers' four London premises. The sale is expected to realize more than £200,000 and lots include George III silver mustard pots at £300, a canteen of silver cutlery for £3,500 and paintings by John Charles Maggs of City watering holes such as the Spread Eagle in Gracechurch Street and the Old White Hart and Cock Tavern in Bishopsgate, at up to £3,500 each. The City preview in Gresham Street runs until September 17 with the sale at Christies' South Kensington office on September 23.

## Cat-egoric win

Jaguar's win over long-time champion Porsche in the West German 1,000km leg of the World Sportscar Championship last weekend, was also a big psychological victory for Britain. One spectator des-

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Decidedly dodgy

Fact is certainly often more humorous than fiction. A Massachusetts-based software specialist for the accountancy profession by the name of McCormack & Dodge — which has a British office in Bristol — was almost forced to postpone its expansionist move into Japan earlier this

year after an eleven-hour discovery of an error in its publicity literature there. The Japanese language agency had apparently "translated" the company's name, and thus printed on all the new letterheads and other launch material: "McCormack and Jump to One Side."

cribed the scene at Nuremberg as "sensational" with the Jaguar marquee dominating the horizon, hundreds of Germans proudly sporting Jaguar T-shirts and jackets and a champagne feast inside the tent that was second to none. The firm's two British directors present, Roger Putnam and John Edwards, went straight on to a board meeting

for Jaguar Deutschland — 40 per cent owned by Jaguar UK — in Frankfurt, where they learnt that sales of the car in West Germany are also on the increase. A few jugs of the local brew were doubtless downed in celebration.

### Perk of the job

Performance-linked pay packs certainly have their perks. The annual report of electrical retailer Dixons, to be published on Monday, will reveal that the firm's 55-year-old chairman Stanley Kalms, had his salary increased by 35 per cent during the year to May 1987, from £487,654 to £659,202 — an increase of £171,548. Finance director and vice-chairman Egon von Greyerz, who along with managing director Mark Souhami, grossed a comparatively paltry £335,000, says the salaries are linked to earnings per share. "It's a complicated calculation," he tells me, "but the increases are actually less than the increase in earnings."



"Just a minute, mate — aren't you in for fraud?"

## Racing for the course

Ladbroke, the British betting office and racing group, could be about to take over the most glamorous race course in America. The firm is one of three serious contenders — and the only non-American one — for the Del Mar race course near San Diego in California, frequented by a host of legendary Hollywood stars. Peter George, chairman of Ladbroke's racing division, confirms that he has registered a "tentative interest" in the site, and that the state-owned lease is expected to come up for renewal towards the end of next year. "It is a very beautiful race track and in a prime position," he tells me. "There are no other race tracks in the San Diego area." If Ladbroke does eventually buy the lease, it will be its second race track in the US — the firm already owns one in Detroit. It would also be its most lucrative. Presently operated for only seven weeks each year, the average daily take during 1986 was \$3.7 million and the average daily attendance an impressive 19,682 people. "We would only be interested if we could expand the present seven-week season," says George.

Quote of the week: Lord Roberts of Walsingham, who among other things was once chairman of the National Coal Board, is reputed to have described British Gas as nothing but "an old flame, tarted up."

Carol Leonard



## Fimbra relaxes rules on solvency

By Peter Gartland  
Family Money Editor

Solvency rules for member firms who do not handle client funds have been relaxed by Fimbra, the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association.

Fimbra is the proposed self-regulating body for investment firms advising on life insurance, pensions and unit trusts.

It is expected to take on the task of policing such firms next year when the Financial Services Act makes it a criminal offence to give investment advice without proper authorization.

The solvency relaxation announced yesterday affects immediately 300 firms whose applications are being held up because they have been unable to meet Fimbra's current requirements.

The new ruling means that insurance and unit trust intermediaries who do not handle clients' money will be admitted to membership if they show net tangible worth of £1.

The practical effect is that firms not handling clients' money directly can act as a post office - passing on clients' cheques payable to insurance companies and unit trusts - but not as a bank.

Fimbra will conduct random checks on one in three such firms each year.

# Lloyd's turns profit corner

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's insurance market's record £279 million profit for 1984 reflects the upturn in the insurance cycle and the lessening impact of losses from the PCW syndicates.

The overall profit, including investment income, was £300 million after stripping out PCW losses. In 1983, the overall profit of £179 million was reduced to only £36 million by PCW losses.

Underwriting returned to the black for the first time since 1980, making a profit of £138 million against a loss in 1983 of £115 million.

Mr Peter Miller, the chairman of Lloyd's, said the 1985 result should improve on 1984, and 1986 could be a "vintage year".

He did, however, point to three problem areas: the continued shipping recession and oil and energy recession; the re-emergence of competition and reduced rates in the non-marine, aviation and marine markets; and the liability problems in the United States.

Lloyd's general underwriting profit masked varying results in different sectors of the insurance market. General liability continued to make heavy although diminishing underwriting losses of £256.9 million against £384.4 million in 1983. Even after investment income, liability made a loss of £169.7 million against £285.5 million in 1983, including losses on the PCW syndicates.

Mr Miller said the problems of the liability market were far from solved. "This account



Peter Miller: 1986 could be a 'vintage year'

produces 12 per cent of Lloyd's premium income and almost 100 per cent of our losses," he said. He added that almost half of Lloyd's reinsurance to close off accounting years had to be devoted to claims outstanding on liability business.

He returned to the well-aided insurance industry grievance that "extraordinary court awards and judicial interpretations in America" made life in the liability market precarious for insurers. In spite of the difficulties, Mr Miller said he did not foresee that Lloyd's should or could reduce its commitment to the US.

Mr Bryan Kellett, the chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Non-Marine Association, said insurers would like to raise the amount of European business written to achieve a better balance against the large amount of American business.

Mr Christopher Rome, chairman of the Lloyd's Underwriters' Association, said

the marine market, excluding cargo business, made a profit of 36 per cent. He gave a warning, however, that the increasing tendency for shipowners to "flag out" vessels to foreign flags would lead to lower safety standards.

On the Gulf war, he said last year's record of 107 vessels attacked looked certain to be exceeded this year. He estimated hull losses since the war began in 1980, excluding the losses of the past few days, at £1 billion. Rates on ships calling in the Gulf, but not at Iran, Iraq or Kuwait, have risen 50 per cent this week.

Looking ahead, Mr Rome said the marine market was considerably less optimistic about the future than other sectors of the market.

"Profits have attracted capacity for which there is simply insufficient business available, which will cause a downturn in the underwriting cycle," he said.

Mr Kellett, speaking of the liability market, said a substantial proportion of the losses arose from the need to add to the reinsurance to close following re-assessment of liabilities arising in prior years of account.

He said that, despite the problems, he did not think Lloyd's syndicates were under-reserved.

Mr John Tilling, chairman of Lloyd's Aviation Underwriters' Association, reported a bumper aviation profit of £42.3 million against £23.7 million, but gave a warning that the high frequency of losses would make the 1985 year of account the worst ever.

Exchange rate at close of account	US\$	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
	£	1.48	1.45	1.16	1.45	1.62
	£	2.05	2.02	1.53	1.81	1.95

Total - all classes combined	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	2,958.95	2,569.04	2,692.48	2,258.25	1,882.29
Underwriting result	137.76	(114.69)	(187.94)	(43.52)	21.75
Net investment return	432.51	418.89	441.98	361.40	263.82
Profit + PCW syndicates	278.75	35.80	57.01	151.88	n/a
Profit - PCW syndicates	300.44	179.14	130.23	n/a	n/a

Accident and health	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	182.19	188.38	169.75	108.35	89.04
Underwriting result	33.02	13.06	(6.20)	11.06	18.13
Net investment return	17.05	14.00	13.96	11.83	13.16
Profit/(loss) + PCW syndicates	50.11	13.16	(1.04)	15.12	24.68
Profit/(loss) - PCW syndicates	36.43	14.13	(0.93)	n/a	n/a

Aircraft damage and liability	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	229.92	188.67	241.96	173.50	120.02
Underwriting result	22.12	12.17	5.43	(7.13)	(25.94)
Net investment return	37.97	33.65	37.42	25.86	23.98
Profit/(loss) + PCW syndicates	42.46	23.67	25.93	7.42	(9.02)
Profit/(loss) - PCW syndicates	42.98	22.14	27.14	n/a	n/a

UK motor vehicle, damage and liability	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	289.62	247.42	230.53	238.07	237.06
Underwriting result	6.98	31.94	35.15	51.24	38.92
Net investment return	21.75	21.98	24.58	29.29	34.07
Profit/(loss) + PCW syndicates	(25.27)	4.46	18.48	37.94	36.18
Profit/(loss) - PCW syndicates	(25.27)	4.46	18.48	n/a	n/a

Overseas motor vehicle, damage and liability	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	34.14	36.02	43.06	27.14	—
Underwriting result	0.93	2.66	1.98	0.82	—
Net investment return	3.67	3.53	4.71	4.13	—
Profit + PCW syndicates	1.18	2.41	3.77	2.45	—
Profit - PCW syndicates	1.19	2.41	3.77	n/a	—

Ships, damage and liability	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	903.58	768.47	910.76	638.45	525.85
Underwriting result	188.74	162.33	107.76	42.12	38.63
Net investment return	122.69	127.12	126.61	95.59	95.34
Profit + PCW syndicates	233.29	217.22	189.88	104.28	105.72
Profit - PCW syndicates	233.29	217.22	189.88	n/a	n/a

Goods in transit	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	303.57	254.28	294.03	253.94	231.34
Underwriting result	16.92	13.29	25.82	(27.51)	51.19
Net investment return	28.56	25.48	25.92	19.59	28.23
Profit/(loss) + PCW syndicates	28.78	18.84	38.41	(19.59)	68.58
Profit/(loss) - PCW syndicates	28.05	11.94	47.74	n/a	n/a

Property damage	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	866.29	570.43	653.48	510.61	434.05
Underwriting result	119.98	33.09	63.95	81.01	28.95
Net investment return	65.07	49.23	63.80	63.63	65.07
Profit + PCW syndicates	125.81	40.54	112.45	112.45	69.15
Profit - PCW syndicates	125.81	40.54	112.45	n/a	n/a

General liability	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	364.78	312.43	348.15	260.82	223.15
Underwriting result	(256.84)	(384.44)	(425.13)	(195.57)	(128.75)
Net investment return	134.95	143.57	142.70	111.37	114.22
Profit/(loss) + PCW syndicates	(187.74)	(285.50)	(314.39)	(108.57)	(32.14)
Profit/(loss) - PCW syndicates	(187.74)	(285.50)	(314.39)	n/a	n/a

Pecuniary loss	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	0.86	0.65	0.53	0.42	0.32
Underwriting result	0.17	0.18	(0.18)	(0.06)	0.03
Net investment return	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.07
Profit/(loss) + PCW syndicates	0.21	0.22	(0.17)	(0.05)	0.08
Profit/(loss) - PCW syndicates	0.21	0.22	(0.17)	n/a	n/a

Life	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Premiums	4.00	2.89	2.23	1.95	1.46
Underwriting result	1.14	1.03	0.68	0.50	0.59
Net investment return	0.33	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.29
Profit + PCW syndicates	0.91	0.78	0.62	0.43	0.61
Profit - PCW syndicates	0.91	0.78	0.62	n/a	n/a

## Howden wins Swedish contract

By David Young  
Energy Correspondent

A £1.2 million wind turbine power generator that was designed and built in Glasgow is to be installed in Sweden after beating other designs on price and performance.

The machine, capable of producing 750 kilowatts an hour, will be assembled near Gothenburg, Sweden, by a consortium owned by the Swedish state electricity board and other privately-run utilities.

The award of the contract to James Howden of Glasgow caused controversy in Sweden because the work was given to a foreign firm. Bids from Danish and West German companies had been rejected.

Mr Mike Penfold, of Howden, said: "We won this contract in the face of very fierce overseas competition. Everyone in the wind turbine business put in bids and there was also a bid from a Swedish company. We are therefore very pleased at winning the order, because it opens up a potentially large market."

The Howden design has been adapted to operate in temperatures as low as minus 30°C.

Howden is a world leader in power generators of this type and has already built two similar machines, one at the Howden-operated wind power farm at Altamont Pass, California, and another about to come on stream at Susseter Hill on the Shetlands.

The Shetland turbine, funded by the EEC and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electricity Board, has a 45-metre diameter, three-bladed propeller turning at 30 revolutions a minute which drives the generating equipment at 1,000 rpm. It is estimated the generator will feed in 3.27 megawatt hours of power to the island's grid system.

The Howden Altamont Pass wind farm operates during the "wind season" - April to October - and the company has built 85 31-metre diameter machines, each capable of producing 330 kilowatts an hour.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGES

#### STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
day's range	close		
N York 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
London 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Amsterdam 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Brussels 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Copenhagen 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Dublin 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Frankfurt 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Geneva 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Hamburg 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Paris 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Rome 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Stockholm 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p
Zurich 1.50-1.5300	1.5270-1.5300	0.37-0.38p	1.12-1.17p

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up at 73.1 (day's range 73.0-73.1).

#### OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentina dollar	3.7950-3.8131	Ireland	1.4780-1.4790
Australia dollar	2.2880-2.2920	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Bahian dollar	0.9210-0.9230	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Brazil cruzeiro	79.9510-80.3951	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Cyprus pound	0.7390-0.7390	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Denmark	2.4620-2.4620	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Finland mark	7.0250-7.0250	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
France	6.5530-6.5530	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Germany	2.2520-2.2520	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Hong Kong dollar	12.8550-12.8550	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
India rupee	21.25-21.25	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Kuwait dinar	4.0050-4.0050	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Malaysia dollar	4.1320-4.1320	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Mexico peso	24.50-24.50	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
New Zealand dollar	2.6580-2.6580	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Saudi Arabia riyal	6.1720-6.1720	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Singapore dollar	3.4620-3.4700	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
South Africa rand	5.4390-5.4390	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Switzerland franc	2.00-2.00	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
UAE dirham	6.6450-6.6500	Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000
Lloyds Bank		Malaysia	2.0980-2.1000

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOPEX and Exel.

### LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 87	89.87	89.87	89.87	89.87	3550
Mar 88	89.84	89.84	89.84	89.84	382
Jun 88	89.80	89.80	89.80	89.80	180
Dec 87	NT	NT	NT	NT	0
Mar 88	89.45	89.45	89.45	89.45	20
Jun 88	NT	NT	NT	NT	0
Previous day's total open interest	1893				

Three Month Eurodollar	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 87	92.63	92.67	92.61	92.60	857
Mar 88	91.95	91.95	91.94	91.94	650
Jun 88	91.23	91.27	91.45	91.43	2004
Dec 87	91.30	91.30	91.18	91.18	615
Mar 88	91.07	91.07	91.06	91.06	15
Jun 88	NT	NT	NT	NT	0
Previous day's total open interest	33763				

US Treasury Bond	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 87	85.05	85.18	84.28	84.31	635
Mar 88	84.09	84.23	83.29	84.02	10452
Jun 88	NT	NT	NT	NT	0
Previous day's total open interest	5474				

Long Gilt	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 87	114.19	115.14	114.19	115.14	505
Mar 88	114.19	115.20	114.19	115.21	27272
Jun 88	NT	NT	NT	NT	0
Previous day's total open interest	32235				

FT-SE 100	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 87	226.20	227.40	225.50	226.50	1494
Mar 88	230.50	231.40	230.50	231.25	81
Previous day's total open interest	1667				

Japanese Government Bond	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 87	103.30	103.30	103.28	103.28	17
Mar 88	102.70	102.70	102.35	102.66	320
Previous day's total open interest	516				

### TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
September 18	September 18	December 3	December 14
Call options were taken out on 3/8/87 Central & Shawbrook, Medco, Tote, Ramsey, NAW Computers, Thomas Moring, Amstar, Control Securities, Astra Hodge, Rossmore, Aron Energy, Intel, Soma Group, Greenway Resources, Poly Pex, SP, Hambro Bank, Barrell Doves, Amstar, Day, Sula Resources, Alcock, Regan Properties, Marks & Spencer, Kelsey Inds., Penland, National Home Loans, Rand London.			
Put: Control Securities			
Puts & Calls: ASD, Aerospace Engineering, Windsmoor.			



## Equities below best

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 22)

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			



UNLISTED SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1. *What is the purpose of the study?*  
 2. *What are the research questions?*  
 3. *What is the significance of the study?*  
 4. *What are the limitations of the study?*  
 5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*

franchising

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## YOUR OWN BUSINESS

## Franchising's multi-billion future

By Derek Harris

Franchising should see between 16 and 20 per cent growth for several years into the next decade, according to the Franchise Development Services (FDS), which publishes *The UK Franchise Directory* annually.

Research work for the 1988 directory, now in preparation, suggests that annual turnover for the industry this year will be about £2.5 billion. There are now more than 20,000 franchised outlets and service operations involving more than 400 different franchise-company con-

cepts, according to FDS. It puts employment in franchising at more than 150,000 jobs, most of them full-time.

The figures are largely in line with expectations at the British Franchise Association, which recognises about 280 franchise operations because its criteria excludes some licensing arrangements. The association puts annual turnover at £2.2 billion and expects sales by 1991 to be reaching the £6 billion mark.

Many British companies are missing a chance to exploit their know-how for a particular business by not franchising it

abroad on the master licensee system, according to FDS. The idea is to sell to a master licensee abroad exclusive marketing rights in a particular territory for a licence fee and royalties.

An American company that had sold its master licensee rights in Britain for £500,000 found that the potential value in Europe as a whole was £5 million, according to research by FDS.

● Contact: Franchise Development Services, Castle House, Castle Meadow, Norwich NR2 1P; phone (0603) 620301.

## Success in the kitchen

A lot of fine-kitchen shops have a tough time in what has become a highly competitive sector, but In-toto, the only franchised kitchen-restaurant chain so far to belong to the British Franchise Association, has since 1980 grown to 33 outlets.

In-toto, writes Derek Harris, is part of West Germany's Wellmann, one of Europe's largest kitchen manufacturers, but it is its only franchising operation which may now be extended to other national markets.

One of the most recent recruits is Mrs Carol Bowen, a mathematics teacher at Cheltenham until a visit to last year's National Franchise Exhibition introduced her to In-toto. Her husband Bill, is a marketing director for a metal-fasteners maker, so his main role with the kitchen business is to look after the books. Since setting up shop in Cheltenham last March, the planning and selling of the kitchens has fallen to Mrs Bowen and her assistant, Ann-Marie Pegler.

In-toto franchises need to invest about £35,000 and according to the franchisor can expect an annual turnover of at least £200,000. The Bowen business seems set to achieve that in its first 12 months.

● Contact: Malcolm Eccleston, franchise operations manager, In-toto, Wakefield Road, Gildersome, Morley, Leeds LS27 0QW; phone (0532) 524131.



On time to a good turnover: Carol Bowen, left, and Ann-Marie Pegler

## BRIEFING

## The pay-up push gains support

More support has come for the Department of Employment's campaign to persuade companies, particularly bigger ones, to pay small businesses promptly for goods and services supplied. A guidance booklet was sent out last year suggesting better payment practices in industry. Several big companies have now come out in support of the campaign, including ICI, BAT Industries, British Gas, Allied Lyons, Beecham Group, Esso UK, Texaco, Vauxhall Motors and J.Sainsbury. Boots and Gailor were among those which said they gave preferential treatment to smaller businesses. The General Electric Company said that though the units in the group operated autonomously, as buyers they were expected to settle all accounts in accordance with contractual arrangements.

A revised version of the booklet, Payment on Time, will be out later this year to provide fuller guidance on some aspects of payment practice and credit management.

■ C & E International, a computer-finances market business in Aberystwyth, is the only Welsh small business to be awarded a certificate of merit for its contribution to exports in a new round of awards from the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB). It makes computer head and tape cleaners.

## High-rise costs of new skyscrapers

Prestige has its price. As the apprentice tycoon who questioned the established millionaire about what it really cost to sail a luxury yacht was told, "If you have to ask, you can't afford it!"

That message applies to the running costs of the City of London's glossy high-rise, high-tech office blocks today. An eye-opening research document from Saville, based on detailed analysis of the occupational running costs of more than five million square feet of City office buildings seems to have discovered a new law of economics.

The traditional view has always been that older buildings cost more to run. The Saville survey contradicts this. It finds a clear relationship between the occupational running costs of office buildings and their age, height and size, which are totally contrary to many property experts' previously held beliefs.

Economies of scale do not seem to exist. Maintenance costs per sq. ft. for buildings over 150,000 sq. ft. are more than double those for buildings less than 50,000 sq. ft. High buildings mean high running costs. Buildings more than 20 storeys high cost more than twice as much to maintain as lower buildings under 10 floors.

The maintenance costs of 1980s

buildings are nearly three times as high as those of pre-1970 buildings.

Nick Lahey-Bean, the Saville's director who organised the survey, says that air-conditioning is one reason for the price escalation. The expensive image created by high-gloss exteriors pushes skyscraper-cleaning costs sky-high.

Most tall buildings are big buildings and may have more than one company

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY**  
**DOREEN KING looks at a new survey of office-building costs**

on the premises. Multi-occupation can lead to differences over how much to pay for maintenance standards and, eventually, costlier repairs.

As most skyscraper office blocks stand apart from neighbouring buildings, they get no thermal protection from party walls while energy costs are affected by solar gain in the summer demanding more than air-conditioning and heat loss in the winter from today's high gloss finishes.

The gleaming towers that look so dramatic shot against a sunset in annual-report colour photographs are built with appearance as a high priority, without, says the survey, due regard for the

practicalities of maintaining the materials used.

Spacious entrance halls, atria, internal landscaping and other architectural fancies have their price.

Architects are not so far designing buildings for cost-conscious running. For example, says Mr Lahey-Bean, a building with four or five ground-floor exits demands a more expensive security manning than an office block with one major entry and exit point.

Developers of new buildings in the City of London are quoting projected maintenance costs of £3 to £3.50 a sq. ft.

Realistic for the first few years, but after defects liability and guarantee periods on air-conditioning plant and lifts expire, watch out for escalation, warns Saville.

So far, in the post Big Bang boom, banking and insurance companies have not quibbled about the running costs of prestige City skyscrapers.

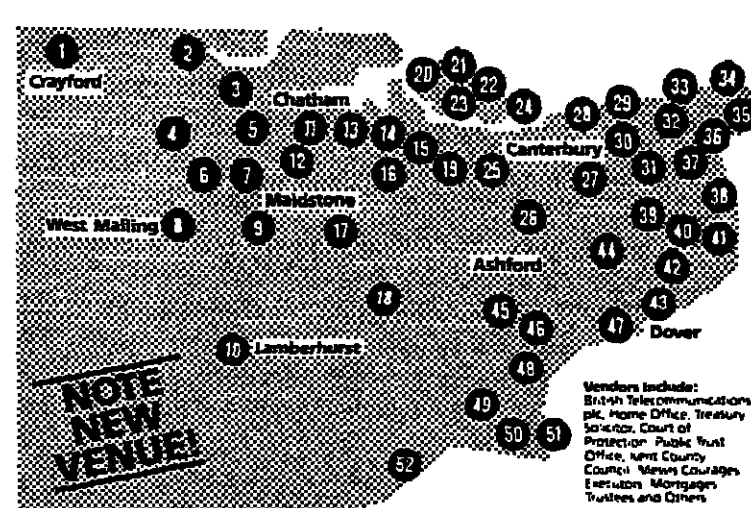
In today's letting market for commercial property maintenance costs are not yet being strongly argued into rental negotiations. But, predicts the Saville's survey, by the early 1990s, the balance of supply and demand in the City square mile may well be different and occupational running costs a vital figure on the balance sheet.

## BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

## AUCTION

120 LOTS  
**THURSDAY 24th SEPT 1987**  
AT THE GREENWAY HOTEL, LONDON RD, WEST MALLING, KENT.  
AUCTION COMMENCES: 12 NOON. CATALOGUE (E1) FROM:  
19 HIGH STREET, RAINHAM, KENT, ME8 7HZ. TEL: (0634) 378837



**PRUDENTIAL**  
Property Services

## AUCTION

To be held on Wednesday 30th September 1987 at 3.00 p.m. The London Auction Room, 61/65 Great Queen Street, London WC2 10 FRESHOLD AND LONG LEASEHOLD COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES (unless previously sold) Total Current Gross Income: £251,273 per annum

- MAYFAIR, 13 Charles Place, London W1**  
Long Leasehold Freehold Property (Commercial) currently used as an office. The property is situated in a prime location in the City of London. (10/11/1987) 22,000
- BRISTOL, 104/106 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, New Road, November 1987**  
Long Leasehold Freehold Property (Commercial) currently used as an office. The property is situated in a prime location in the City of London. (10/11/1987) 62,500
- LEAGH, 10/12/14/16/18/20/22/24/26/28/30/32/34/36/38/40/42/44/46/48/50/52/54/56/58/60/62/64/66/68/70/72/74/76/78/80/82/84/86/88/90/92/94/96/98/100/102/104/106/108/110/112/114/116/118/120/122/124/126/128/130/132/134/136/138/140/142/144/146/148/150/152/154/156/158/160/162/164/166/168/170/172/174/176/178/180/182/184/186/188/190/192/194/196/198/200/202/204/206/208/210/212/214/216/218/220/222/224/226/228/230/232/234/236/238/240/242/244/246/248/250/252/254/256/258/260/262/264/266/268/270/272/274/276/278/280/282/284/286/288/290/292/294/296/298/300/302/304/306/308/310/312/314/316/318/320/322/324/326/328/330/332/334/336/338/340/342/344/346/348/350/352/354/356/358/360/362/364/366/368/370/372/374/376/378/380/382/384/386/388/390/392/394/396/398/400/402/404/406/408/410/412/414/416/418/420/422/424/426/428/430/432/434/436/438/440/442/444/446/448/450/452/454/456/458/460/462/464/466/468/470/472/474/476/478/480/482/484/486/488/490/492/494/496/498/500/502/504/506/508/510/512/514/516/518/520/522/524/526/528/530/532/534/536/538/540/542/544/546/548/550/552/554/556/558/560/562/564/566/568/570/572/574/576/578/580/582/584/586/588/590/592/594/596/598/600/602/604/606/608/610/612/614/616/618/620/622/624/626/628/630/632/634/636/638/640/642/644/646/648/650/652/654/656/658/660/662/664/666/668/670/672/674/676/678/680/682/684/686/688/690/692/694/696/698/700/702/704/706/708/710/712/714/716/718/720/722/724/726/728/730/732/734/736/738/740/742/744/746/748/750/752/754/756/758/760/762/764/766/768/770/772/774/776/778/780/782/784/786/788/790/792/794/796/798/800/802/804/806/808/810/812/814/816/818/820/822/824/826/828/830/832/834/836/838/840/842/844/846/848/850/852/854/856/858/860/862/864/866/868/870/872/874/876/878/880/882/884/886/888/890/892/894/896/898/900/902/904/906/908/910/912/914/916/918/920/922/924/926/928/930/932/934/936/938/940/942/944/946/948/950/952/954/956/958/960/962/964/966/968/970/972/974/976/978/980/982/984/986/988/990/992/994/996/998/1000/1002/1004/1006/1008/1010/1012/1014/1016/1018/1020/1022/1024/1026/1028/1030/1032/1034/1036/1038/1040/1042/1044/1046/1048/1050/1052/1054/1056/1058/1060/1062/1064/1066/1068/1070/1072/1074/1076/1078/1080/1082/1084/1086/1088/1090/1092/1094/1096/1098/1100/1102/1104/1106/1108/1110/1112/1114/1116/1118/1120/1122/1124/1126/1128/1130/1132/1134/1136/1138/1140/1142/1144/1146/1148/1150/1152/1154/1156/1158/1160/1162/1164/1166/1168/1170/1172/1174/1176/1178/1180/1182/1184/1186/1188/1190/1192/1194/1196/1198/1200/1202/1204/1206/1208/1210/1212/1214/1216/1218/1220/1222/1224/1226/1228/1230/1232/1234/1236/1238/1240/1242/1244/1246/1248/1250/1252/1254/1256/1258/1260/1262/1264/1266/1268/1270/1272/1274/1276/1278/1280/1282/1284/1286/1288/1290/1292/1294/1296/1298/1300/1302/1304/1306/1308/1310/1312/1314/1316/1318/1320/1322/1324/1326/1328/1330/1332/1334/1336/1338/1340/1342/1344/1346/1348/1350/1352/1354/1356/1358/1360/1362/1364/1366/1368/1370/1372/1374/1376/1378/1380/1382/1384/1386/1388/1390/1392/1394/1396/1398/1400/1402/1404/1406/1408/1410/1412/1414/1416/1418/1420/1422/1424/1426/1428/1430/1432/1434/1436/1438/1440/1442/1444/1446/1448/1450/1452/1454/1456/1458/1460/1462/1464/1466/1468/1470/1472/1474/1476/1478/1480/1482/1484/1486/1488/1490/1492/1494/1496/1498/1500/1502/1504/1506/1508/1510/1512/1514/1516/1518/1520/1522/1524/1526/1528/1530/1532/1534/1536/1538/1540/1542/1544/1546/1548/1550/1552/1554/1556/1558/1560/1562/1564/1566/1568/1570/1572/1574/1576/1578/1580/1582/1584/1586/1588/1590/1592/1594/1596/1598/1600/1602/1604/1606/1608/1610/1612/1614/1616/1618/1620/1622/1624/1626/1628/1630/1632/1634/1636/1638/1640/1642/1644/1646/1648/1650/1652/1654/1656/1658/1660/1662/1664/1666/1668/1670/1672/1674/1676/1678/1680/1682/1684/1686/1688/1690/1692/1694/1696/1698/1700/1702/1704/1706/1708/1710/1712/1714/1716/1718/1720/1722/1724/1726/1728/1730/1732/1734/1736/1738/1740/1742/1744/1746/1748/1750/1752/1754/1756/1758/1760/1762/1764/1766/1768/1770/1772/1774/1776/1778/1780/1782/1784/1786/1788/1790/1792/1794/1796/1798/1800/1802/1804/1806/1808/1810/1812/1814/1816/1818/1820/1822/1824/1826/1828/1830/1832/1834/1836/1838/1840/1842/1844/1846/1848/1850/1852/1854/1856/1858/1860/1862/1864/1866/1868/1870/1872/1874/1876/1878/1880/1882/1884/1886/1888/1890/1892/1894/1896/1898/1900/1902/1904/1906/1908/1910/1912/1914/1916/1918/1920/1922/1924/1926/1928/1930/1932/1934/1936/1938/1940/1942/1944/1946/1948/1950/1952/1954/1956/1958/1960/1962/1964/1966/1968/1970/1972/1974/1976/1978/1980/1982/1984/1986/1988/1990/1992/1994/1996/1998/2000/2002/2004/2006/2008/2010/2012/2014/2016/2018/2020/2022/2024/2026/2028/2030/2032/2034/2036/2038/2040/2042/2044/2046/2048/2050/2052/2054/2056/2058/2060/2062/2064/2066/2068/2070/2072/2074/2076/2078/2080/2082/2084/2086/2088/2090/2092/2094/2096/2098/2100/2102/2104/2106/2108/2110/2112/2114/2116/2118/2120/2122/2124/2126/2128/2130/2132/2134/2136/2138/2140/2142/2144/2146/2148/2150/2152/2154/2156/2158/2160/2162/2164/2166/2168/2170/2172/2174/2176/2178/2180/2182/2184/2186/2188/2190/2192/2194/2196/2198/2200/2202/2204/2206/2208/2210/2212/2214/2216/2218/2220/2222/2224/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ATHLETICS: THE GOOD-AS-GOLD BRITON RUNS ON RAREFIED AIR AS HE STOPS THE WORLD IN ITS TRACKS

Briton's realism is key to success

COMMENTARY  
David Miller  
Chief Sports Correspondent

In its massive expansion in recent years - the world championships in addition to the existing World Cup, and also separate marathon and road-walking world cups and junior and indoor championships plus the Mobil Grand Prix - the IAAF has not only increased its income but also its expense commitments. The 1986 financial report of Robert Stinson, the honorary treasurer, urges caution.

When it is said that Britain's influence in world sports administration has declined, the role of Stinson, a Surrey sportsman, is to be overruled. The influence of this former Achilles Club hurdler has helped transform athletics and, indeed, the Olympic Games.

The committee table leadership, and clarity, brought by Stinson, a Surrey sportsman, is to be overruled. The influence of this former Achilles Club hurdler has helped transform athletics and, indeed, the Olympic Games.

Yet as an international federation, athletics has never been stronger, the competitors totally dependent on its events for their self-promotion, and financial gain. The remarkable aspect of the trust fund professionalism has been the acquiescence of the Soviet Union and socialist countries. They recognized the importance of it in upholding the federation, they wanted the hard currency, and that is why they are here this week.

Stinson's anonymous realism, roundly condemned in public by many conventional old-stagers, has been the cornerstone for a new sporting generation. The IAAF would be well advised to heed his present caution, not least because American television figures are declining.

Contracts to be negotiated  
In the immediate future, new contracts have to be negotiated with Mobil, the American television network, NBC, the European Broadcasting Union and with ISL, the Swiss marketing organization controlled by Adidas - which guarantees IAAF a minimum sum - to replace the three-year deal which has produced in excess of \$30 million.

Because IAAF now covers national federation travel costs and accommodation, its reserves are in fact down. The junior championships in Athens, competitively successful, showed a loss; and for all the complaints about accommodation here in Rome, compared with the simple standard facilities in Helsinki four years ago, the accommodation is said to be too lavish.

Nearly all the star performers are living in hotels of their own choice, but that is no reason for the also-rans who no less make the events to be treated poorly: even if facilities are free.

Money is being poured by IAAF into the sports, \$200,000 per annum into continental development courses, \$225,000 into administrative grants, support for the Olympic Solidarity Fund, tactical institutes to assist preparation for such events as the African Games in Nairobi and, in 1991, in Cairo.

Stinson's caution is echoed by the figures from NBC. The American broadcasters have been paying something in excess of \$1 million per annum, with a total operational cost for the three-year package on all events of \$10 million. Yet ratings remain unimpressive, at around four million homes per broadcast for recorded events: there is no live coverage in the States from Rome.

While NBC are satisfied with their relationship with IAAF - and wish to stress that once the schedule for a championship is fixed they make no attempt to alter it - they can rely upon to increase their financial support. They will probably hold off any challenge in fresh negotiations from CBS or ABC, and one of the main advantages to NBC of coverage here is the training it provides for 100 technicians for next year's broadcast of the Olympic Games from Seoul, where they are exclusive American broadcasters.

A calculated decision by a group of leading professionals, including senior officers of the International Squash Players Association, to play on the lucrative South African circuit during the past summer is likely to drag squash into the spotlight of apartheid politics.

Stuart Davenport, of New Zealand, and Gwynn Briars, of England, respectively president and chairman of the South African Squash Association, are unrepentant about their South African involvement, claiming motivation as their main motivation. They point out that, although ISPA declines to give the South African Open championships an official grading, there is no rule against individuals members playing in that country.

Cram flies high on winged feet

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Rome

Steve Cram looked a certain way at 1,500 metres yesterday. The measure of his superiority in the first heat was reflected in the gentle surge that took him from tenth to first within 200 metres on the last lap, when everyone else was sprinting after an early slow pace.

Cram relented on the run in and Omar Khalifa edged ahead on the line. But the Briton had qualified in 3min 42.05sec with an ease which holds little hope for his opponents.

Jimmy Hedley, who has been coach and adviser to Cram since the boy was 11, watched that surge and reiterated his wish that Cram had chosen to do the 800 metres as well. Cram was offered the chance but rejected it after his uneasy first year in the season.

"We still don't know what was wrong," Hedley said. "If anything, it was training too hard. When he lost to Gonzalez [in the European Cup, after coming in as a late replacement]. But the training was still going perfectly. In fact, he did a 700 metres time trial in 1min 30sec before he came out here, and he was easy as you like, could have kept going. I told him he should have done the 800."

That training time would translate to a sub-1min 45sec 800 metres. But it is too late to bemoan that one.

The measure of Cram's concern about his opponents was reflected in his greater interest in discussing Sunderland's leading position in the third division than watching the other two heats.

But he would have seen Steve Crabb qualify with equal facility in the second heat after a much faster start. Crabb has come here with the intention of winning a medal. And he ensured that he was not going to get left behind, like Adrian Passey in the last heat.

Crabb was well in control of

the blanket finish and took a close third behind two other medal contenders, Abdi Bile Abdi, of Somalia, and Jens-Peter Herold, of East Germany.

With six to qualify, and six fastest losers from the three heats, Passey had the ideal opportunity to follow his colleagues into today's semi-finals. But as he said himself: "It was inexperience. With 200 metres to go, I was perfectly placed and feeling good. When they started passing me I lost count." He finished eighth.

Ray Flynn was another of the early casualties with a run which mirrored remarkably many of his grand prix circuit outings. Flynn was the first to tire of the sedate pace in the



Flight 423, bound for glory: Cram takes off in Rome, leaving the world in his jet stream

first heat and shot to the front for two laps. Like the pace-maker he frequently is, he did not drop out as pacemakers do, but suffered a similar fate when he got overtaken in the sprint, which in a slow race ensured that he did not have one of the fastest losing times.

Ginka Zagorcheva looked even more a title winner than Cram. The recent world record setter won the first heat of the 100 metres hurdles by over 10 metres in 12.51sec. Her Bulgarian colleague and former record holder, Jordanka Donkova, won the second heat in 12.97.

The other two heats also went to form, as the East Germans, Gloria Uibel and Cornelia Schkenar, won in 12.81 and 12.83 respectively. Sally Gunnell was the only British qualifier for the semi-finals this afternoon with 13.02sec.

FLIGHT DETAILS FROM ROME

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